



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*Ilam anastatic drawing society
[archaeological and antiquarian ...*

Ilam anastatic drawing society

Pwga. gen. Top. 4^u. 92ⁱ



**Ham Anastatic Drawing Society.
1868.**

LAN ANASTAGIA



† The low gr. fields: and plant: omegare



† The: grals: withereth: ye: flower: faureth:

WACKARNES: M.A.
HONORARY: SECRETARY:
1868



† The: bushes: stand: so: thick: with: corn:



† The: snow: his: ice: like: morris:

DRAWING SOCIETY



The Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society.

THIS Society was established in the year 1859, at Ilam, in the county of Stafford, for the purpose of collecting amateur drawings in pen and ink, from all parts of the kingdom, to be printed in an annual volume. The sketches are intended to illustrate scenery, churches, manor-houses, monastic ruins, etc., with special *preference* for those subjects of which there exist few, if any, published engravings.

The subscription is 10s. 6d. annually, for which each member will receive the annual volume. Those who contribute accepted sketches, are entitled also to ten copies of each of their own drawings.

The present is the ninth volume which has been issued by the Society, under the editorship of the Rev. G. R. MACKARNESS, Vicar of Ilam, who feels himself, with much regret, on account of other claims upon his time, compelled to resign the *active* superintendence of the publication.

The Rev. W. F. FRANCIS, one of the most energetic and useful members of the Society, has, however, kindly consented to undertake the office of Secretary, and due notice will be given to the members of the intended issue of the next volume.

The Rev. G. R. Mackarness gladly avails himself of this opportunity to express his thanks to all the members of the Society for the uniform kindness and courtesy he has received from them in his editorial work, for a period of nearly ten years. He hopes to be associated in some measure with the new Secretary in carrying out the objects for which the Society was formed, and will be happy still to afford any information or assistance in his power to the members.

It is impossible in closing these few remarks, not to allude to the great loss which not only this Society, but society in general, has sustained by the death of the Rev. J. L. Petit, since the commencement of the present volume. Some sketches by his well known vigorous pen, made during the early part of last year, are actually contained in this volume, which will have a melancholy interest for the many who valued him, whether as an artist, or a friend.

March 1st, 1869.

Ilam Vicarage, Ashbourn.

Members of the Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society.

1868.

Acton, Mrs. Stackhouse, Acton Scott, Shrewsbury
Allen, Miss, Prees Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Allen, Rev. James, Castlemartin Vicarage, Pembrokeshire
Allen, Chas., Esq., Tenby
Allen, J. R. Esq., Liverpool

Bayley, W. R. Esq., Cotford House, Sidmouth
Bainbridge, Mrs., Upton Warren Rectory, Bromsgrove
Bainston, Miss, Rosebank Chester
Barnes, Rev. J., Bentley, Ashbourn
Barstow, Miss F., Garrow Hill, York
Barton, Mrs. Alfred, Bishopstoke, Hants
Barton, R. Esq., Caldby Manor, Birkenhead
Barton, Miss, Stapleton Park, Pontefract
Beckett, Mrs., Lyncombe Vale, Bath
Bellairs, Rev. S. G., Goadby Rectory, Melton Mowbray
Bellairs, G. C. Esq., The Newark Leicester
Binney, Rev. T. Erskine, Dalkeith Palace, N.B.
Blagg, Mrs. J. W., S. Albans, Herts
Blagg, Miss, Rose Hill, Cheshire, Staffordshire
Blunt, Mrs., The Green, Ashbourn
Bonville, W. Esq.

Boulton, Rev. R. M., Bath
Bowles, Rev. S. J., Beaconsfield
Bowles, Miss
Boycott, R. H. Esq., Stanmore Grove, Bridgenorth
Bree, Rev. W. Allealey Rectory, Coventry
Brook, Mrs., Tenby
Brooke, Rev. J., Haughton Hall, Shiffnal
Brushfield, T. N. Esq., M.D., Woking
Burrard, Lady, Walhampton, Lymington
Burton, Miss Gertrude, Abbey House, Salop
Butler, Miss, Lee House, Brighton

Cather, Miss, Newtown-limavady, Co. Londonderry
Campbell, Mrs., Woodseat, Ashbourn
Caparn, Rev. W. B., Draycot, Weston S. Mare
Capron, Miss, Southwick Hall, Oundle
Carpenter, H. Esq., Carlton Chambers, London
Child, Sir Smith, Bart., M.P., Stallington Hall, Stone
Cobbold, Rev. R., Broseley Rectory
Coleridge, Right Hon. Sir John T., Heath's Court, Ottery
Coode, Miss C., Teignbridge House, Newton Abbot
Cooke, Rev. H. W., Astley Rectory, Stourport
Cooke, W. H. Esq., 42, Wimpole Street, London
Cranston, J. Esq., Birmingham
Creed, Rev. H. K. Chedburgh Rectory, Bury S. Edmunds
Cross, Rev. S.
Crossman, Miss, Friezewood, Ridgeway, Bristol

Dawson, Arthur Finch, Esq., Barrow Hill, Ashbourn
De Burgh, Mrs., West Drayton, Middlesex
De Putron, Rev. P., Rodmell, Lewes
Devon, Right Hon. The Earl of, Powderham Castle, Devon
Dixon, John Esq., Astle Hall, Congleton
Dormer, Mrs Cottrell, Rousham, Oxford
Duncombe, The Lady Harriet, Calwich, Ashbourn
Dyke, E. A. Esq., Ashbourn

Errington, Rev. J. R., Ashbourn
Evans, T. Esq., Hemel Hempstead
Evans, Miss, Stockton Rectory, Tenbury

Falkner, J. S. Esq., Freshford Bath
Field, Miss M., Hastings
Feilden, Rev. H., Langley Rectory, Derby
Feilden, Rev. O., Whittington, Salop
Fisher, E. Esq., Oversale, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Fox, C. H. Esq., Brington House, Bristol

Fox, G. F. Esq., Keynham, Bristol
Fox, Rev. R. S., Horringer Red House, Bury S. Edmunds
Freeth, G. Esq., S. Austell, Cornwall
Francis, Rev. W. F., Gt. Saxham Rectory, Bury S. Edmunds
Frank, R. H. Esq., Ashbourn Hall
Furmston, Rev. E. Cockshutt, Ellesmere

Geoghagan, A. G. Esq., Hull
Gilby, Miss E. M., Charlton Kings, Cheltenham
Goodwin, Mrs., Hinchley Wood, Ashbourn
Gore-Langton, The Lady Anna, Newton Park, Bristol
Gregory, Miss M., Weston Lodge, S. John's Wood, London
Grazebrook, Geo. Esq., Oak Hill Park, Liverpool
Greenwood, Mrs., Ingerthorpe Grange, Ripley
Gresley, C. Esq., The Close, Lichfield

Hall, R. C. Esq., Freshford, Bath
Hailstone, E. Esq., F.S.A., Horton Hall, Bradford, York-
Haworth, Mrs., Derwent Bank, Malton [shire]

Havers, A. Esq., Tenterden
Harris, Mrs. H., Sorel, Torquay
Harrison, John Esq., Snelston Hall, Ashbourn
Haaker, Miss, 61 Eversfield Place, S. Leonards
Heales, A. Esq., Doctors Commons, London
Heathcote, Lady, Hursley Park, Winchester
Herbert, Master, Llanarth
Heywood, Lady, Doveleys, Ashbourn
Hickley, Captain, R.N., Ashcott, Bath
Hope, A. J. Beresford, Esq., M.P., Bedgebury Park, Kent
Hope, Miss F., Wardie Lodge, Edinburgh

Hornblow, Mrs
Hughes, Hon. Miss, Bute House, South Audley, St. London
Hunt, G. Ward, Esq. M.P., Wadenhoe House, Oundle
Huntingfield, Lady, Heveningham Hall, Yoxford

Irvine, Major, Killadease, Co. Fermanagh
Irvine, J. G. Esq., Bath

Jackson, Rev. J. E., Leigh Delamere, Chippenham
Jones, Rev. T., Atlow, Ashbourn

Kennedy, Miss
Kinnerley, Mrs., Clough Hall, Newcastle, Staffordshire
King, W. W. Esq., 14, South Grove West, Mildmay Park,
Kinnerley, Miss, The Green, Ashbourn [London]

Livett, H. Esq., M.D., Wells
Llanover, The Lady, Llanover, Abergavenny
Lucas, J. F. Esq., Bentley, Ashbourn
Lukis, Rev. W. C., Wath Rectory, Ripon
Luscombe, Mrs., Old Lakenham, Norwich
Lynam, C. Esq., Stoke-upon-Trent

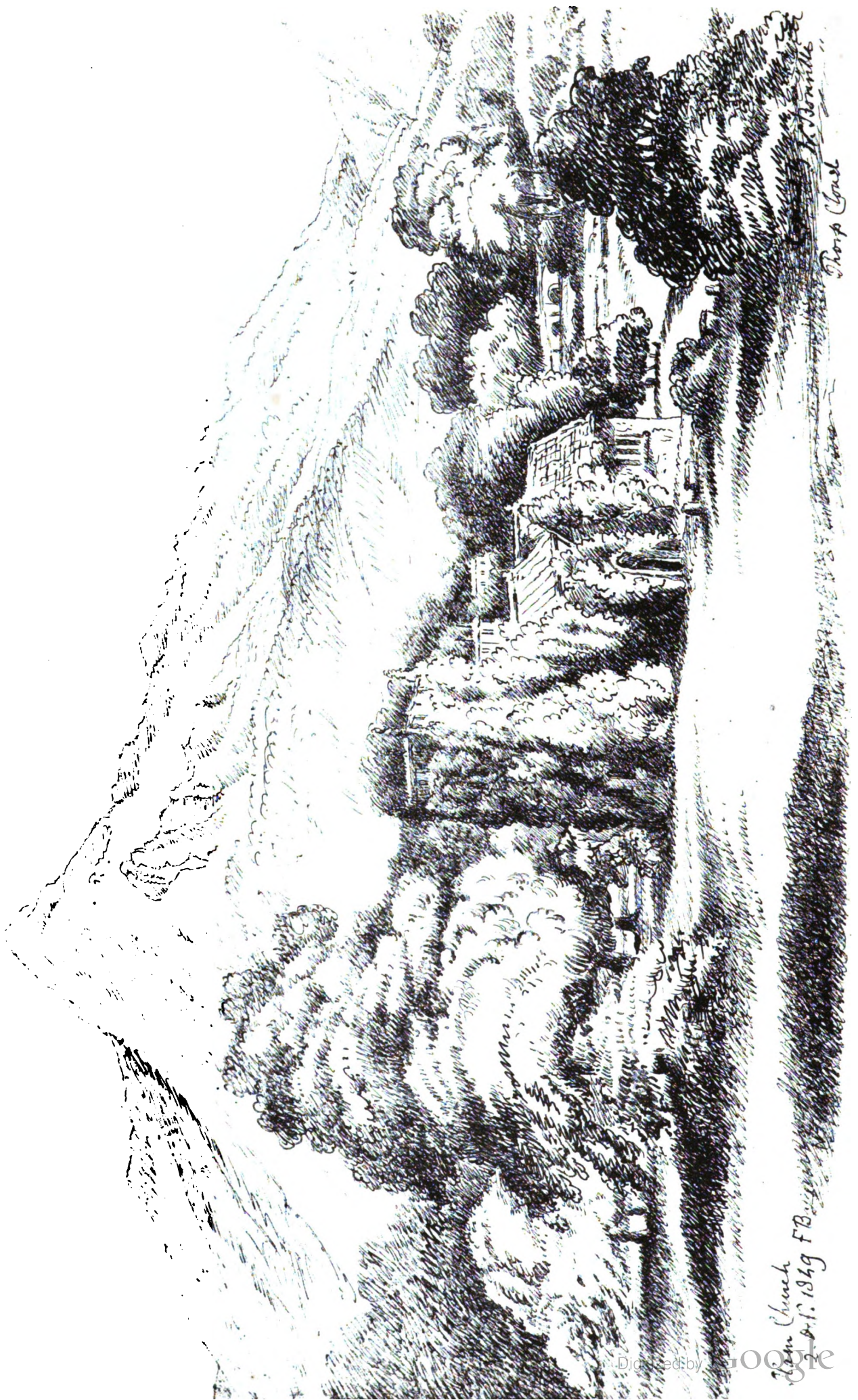
Macaulay, Mrs., Hodnet Rectory, Market Drayton
Mackarness, Rev. J. F., Honiton Rectory, Devon
Mackarness, Rev. G. R., Ilam Vicarage, Ashbourn
Mackarness, Mrs., Elstree House, Bath
Master, Rev. G. S., West Dean, Salisbury
Mellor, J. Esq., Clairville, Manchester

Meynell, Mrs., Coxbench, Derbyshire
Meynell, Rev. H., Denstone Parsonage, Ashbourn
Meynell, F. Esq., Brent Moor House, Devon
Mills, Hon. Mrs., Stutton Rectory, Ipswich
Mills, Mrs., Saxham Hall, Bury S. Edmunds
Miles, Rev. H., Winster
Moore, Rev. H., Exeter
Moulton, S. Esq., Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon

Nesbitt, A. Esq., Hatchford, Cobham
Newdigate, Rev. C., West Hallam, Derby
Nichols, J. G. Esq., 25 Parliament Street, S.W.

Nicoll, Mrs., Copt Hall, Hendon
 Oxford Union Society
 Parke, W. Esq., Wolverhampton
 Parkin, B. Esq., Ashbourn
 Pitman, J. R. Esq., Bath
 Pearson, Rev. C. B. Knebworth Rectory, Stevenage
 Plowden, C. C. Esq., Chislehurst
 Popham, Miss F. L., Chilton Rectory, Hungerford
 Potts, George Esq., Broseley
 Pritchard, Mrs. J., Broseley, Salop
 Ravenshaw, Rev. T. F., Pewsey, Marlborough
 Rawson, Mrs., Halifax
 Renaud, F. Esq., Lawton Hall, Lawton
 Robinson, Mrs., Frankton Grange, Ellesmere
 Robinson, Rev. J. H., Churchill, near Kidderminster
 Roscoe, Miss L., Knutsford
 Russell, J. Watts, Esq., Ilam Hall, Ashbourn
 Russell, J. D. Watts, Esq., Biggin, Oundle
 Russell, John Watts, Esq.
 Rutter, Mrs., Coton House, Wolverhampton
 Sandford, Rev. H., Eaton Vicarage, Church Stretton
 Selwyn, Rev. Canon, Ely
 Scott, John O. Esq., Manor House, Ham
 Shilson, Miss, Tremough, Penryn
 Shirley, E. P. Esq., Easington Park, Stratford-on-Avon
 Skrine, H. W. Esq., Warleigh Manor, Bath
 Smith, Rev. W., Anderton, Bath
 Smith, H. Esq., Bridgenorth
 Stainbank, R. Esq., Whitechapel, London
 Strickland, Mrs. H., Jardine Hall, Lockerbie, N.B.

Sutcliffe, Mrs., Keele Parsonage, Newcastle, Staffordshire
 Swanwick, J. P. Esq., Clive House, Winsford
 Swindell, S. Blore, Esq., Ashbourn
 Sykes, Mrs., Grasmere
 Talbot, J. G. Esq., M.P., 10 Great George Street, Westminster
 Tayleur, Miss Harriet, Buntingedale, Market Drayton
 Taylor, H. J. F. Esq., Kenilworth
 Toke, Miss F., Dover
 Tyrer, R. Esq., Grove House, Mansfield
 Tyrer, J. R. D. Esq., Brighton
 Tyssen, J. R. D. Esq., Brighton
 Uttermare, J. B. Esq., Langport, Somerset
 Vawdrey, Rev. D., Darley Dale, Matlock
 Walker, J. Severn Esq., Worcester
 Ward, The Lady, Himley Hall, Dudley
 Webster, Rev. M., Hill Parsonage, Sutton Coldfield
 Weston, Miss, Westwell Cottage, Tenterden
 Whittington, Mrs. J., Clifton
 Whitworth, R. Esq., The Knowles, Upper Norwood
 Whitty, Captain J. S.
 Wilbraham, Rev. C. P., Audley Vicarage, Staffordshire
 Wicksted, Mrs., Shakenhurst, Bewdley
 Williams, Morgan S. Esq., Neath, S. Wales
 Willington, H. Esq., Tamworth
 Willington, Rev. H., S. Alban's, Holborn
 Wilkinson, Lady, Brynfield House, Swansea
 Windsor, The Baroness, 58 Grosvenor Street, London
 Winnington, Sir Thos., Bart., Stanford Court, Worcester
 Winwood, Rev. H. H., Bath



Sam Church
Oct. 1849 F.B.

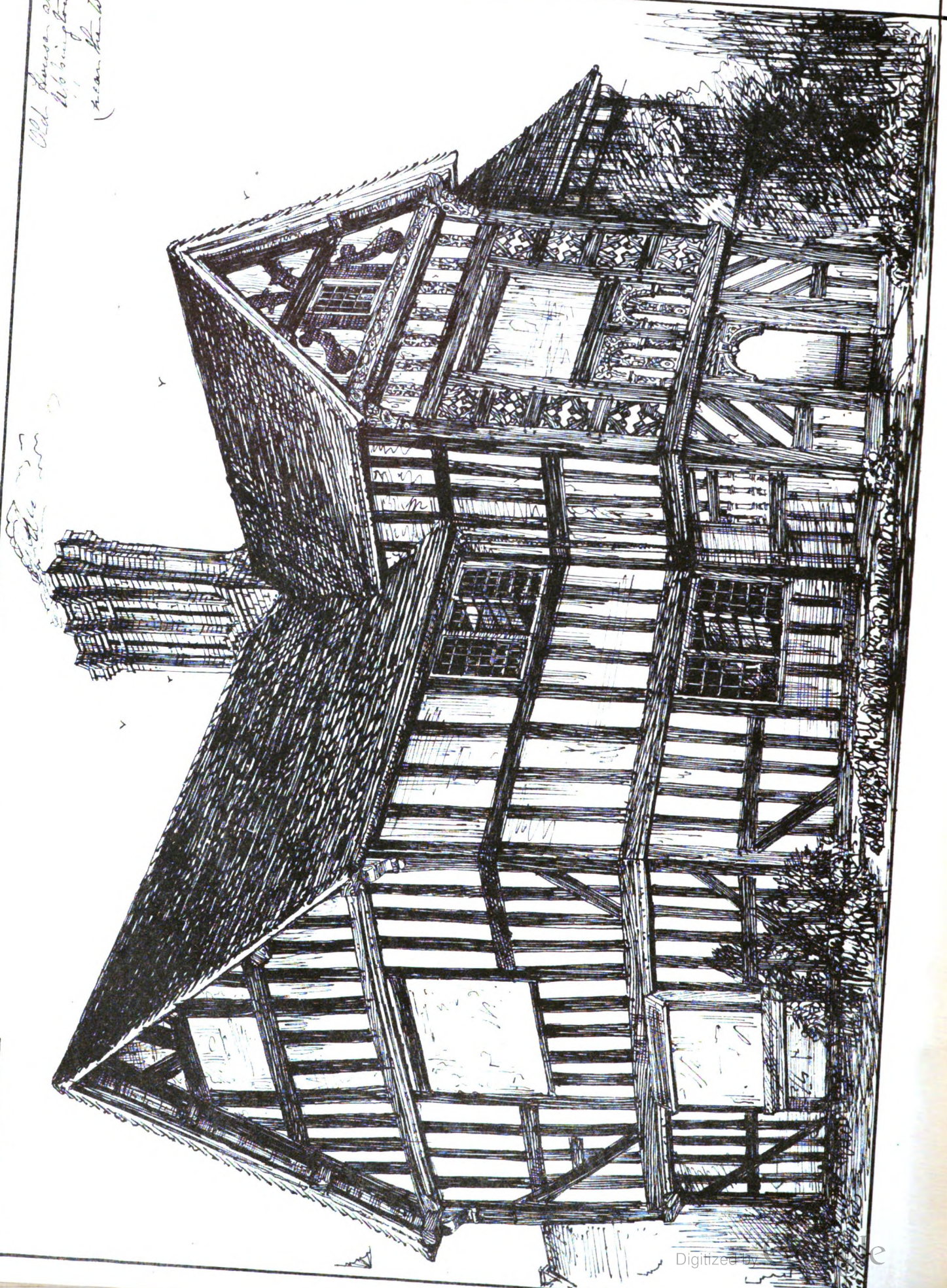
Thorp Cloud

St. Bonville

Old Ilam Church, Staffordshire. (*W. Bonville, Esq.*) This sketch is copied from an original drawing by Frances, Baroness de Bunsen, and represents the picturesque parish church of Ilam, as it was twenty years ago, before its restoration by Mr. Scott.

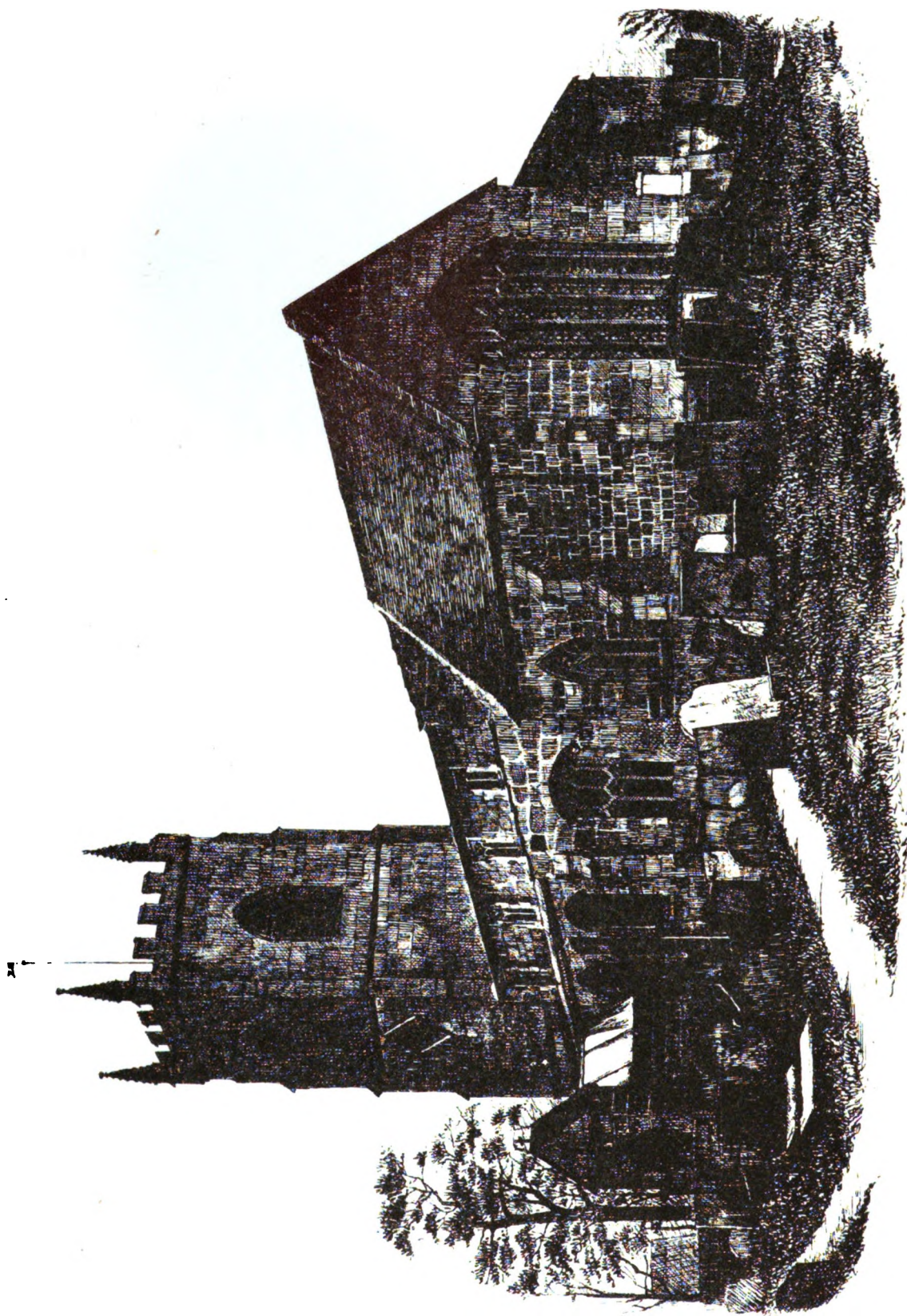
This church is so well known to many of the members of the Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society, and its present condition has been so fully described in the first volume of the Society's publications, that it will be needless to add any lengthened description. The ivy-covered building represented in the present sketch, and which was mostly of Jacobean date, stood on the same spot as its Norman and Early-English predecessors, traces of both of which still remain in the restored fabric of our age; so that it seems probable that four successive structures, differing entirely in their main features and details, have been erected on one site, in this secluded valley, which is said to have suggested to Dr. Johnson his conception of the Happy Valley of Rasselas.

Old House at
Woblington
(near the bridge)



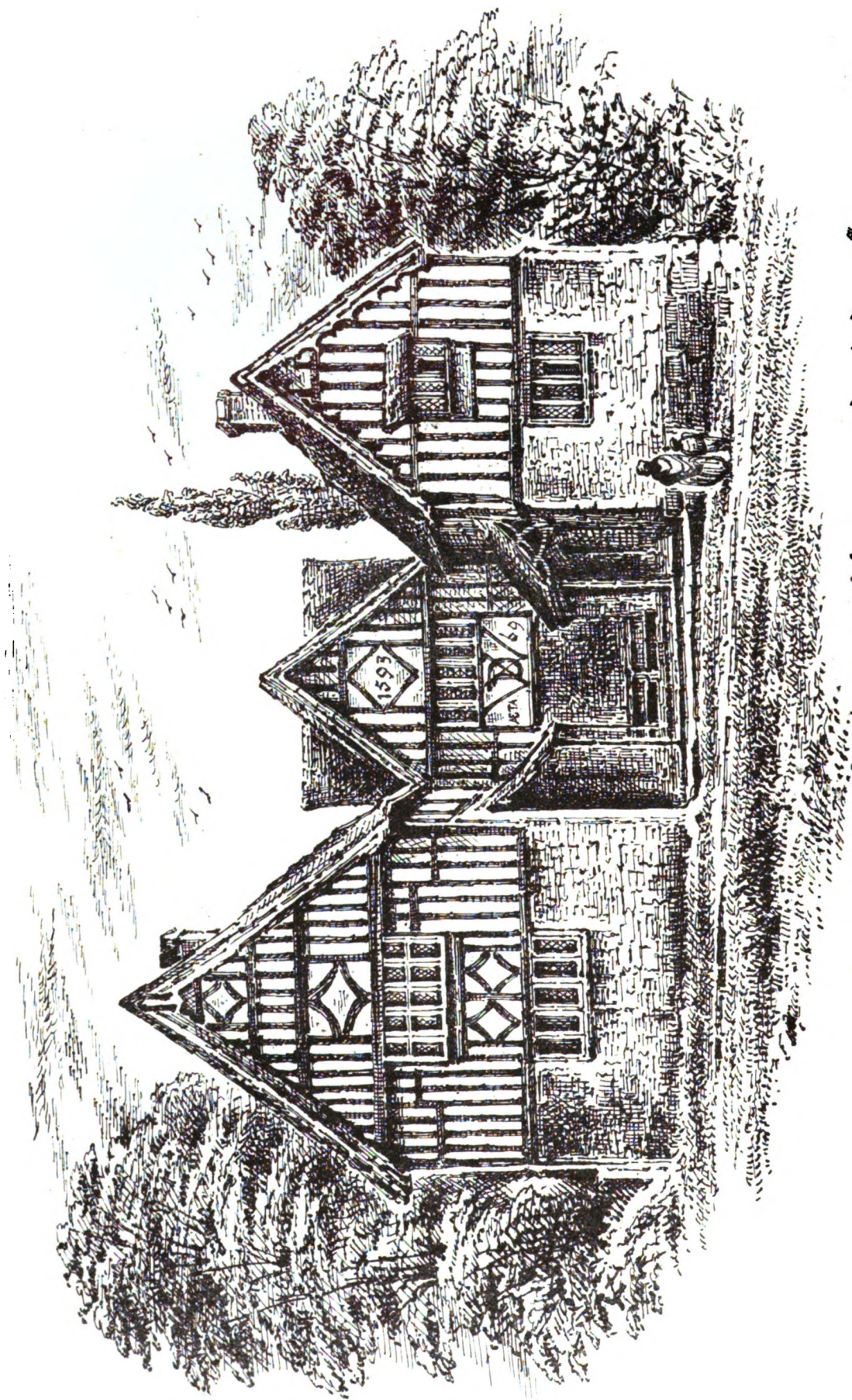
Old Half-timbered House, Eppington, Shropshire. (*J. T. Irvine, Esq.*) This interesting old house, the property of the Duke of Cleveland, dates most likely from somewhere about the year 1600. Unfortunately the small oriel windows in the upper stories have been removed, or plastered up ; still the general proportions are good, and the effect very picturesque. The interior is said to be modernized, and no date is to be seen. The house is situated under the Wrekin, about three miles from Wroxeter, the ancient Roman *Uriconium*.





Alfreton Church . Derby .

Alfreton Church, Derbyshire. (*Miss Moore.*) Alfreton is an ancient town, about 14 miles N. of Derby, which (Camden says) was built by Alfred the great. The parish church, as represented in the accompanying sketch, was in a dilapidated state till last spring, when the parishioners resolved to restore and enlarge it. This has been judiciously effected. The square embattled tower remains in its original state, but the roofs have been renewed, the aisles lengthened, and the chancel improved by a good east window.



The Old House: Pounds Bridge: Kent.

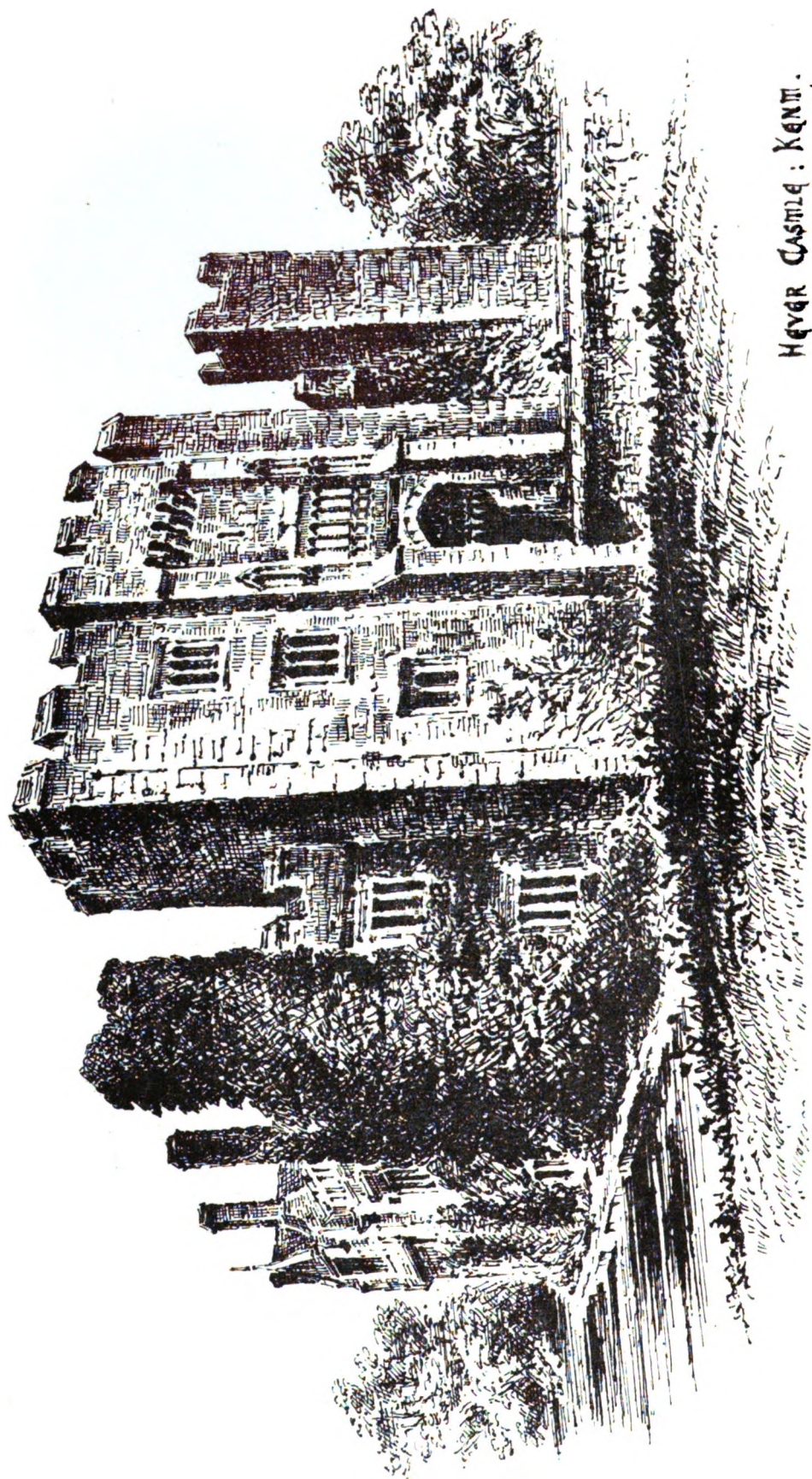
M.F. Harker: A.D. 1868.

The Old House, Pounds Bridge, Kent. (Miss Harker.) About a mile from Penshurst is Pounds Bridge, where is a curious old half-timbered house with gables, and the date 1593 on the front of it, underneath this are the letters W.D. rather fantastically fashioned in wood, and AETA 69. W.D. are the initials of William Darknoll, a former rector of Penshurst, who died July 12, 1596.

On the north side of the chancel of Penshurst church, on a brass plate, are these lines:—

“Here lyeth William Darknoll, parson of this place,
Endyng his ministeri even this year of grace, 1596.
His father and mother, and wyves two, by name,
⁸⁰ John, ⁸⁸ Jane, and two ⁵⁰ ⁶⁷ Margarets, all lyved in good fame;
Their several ages who lyketh to knowe,
Over each of their names the figures do shewe.
The Sonnes and Daughters now spronge of this race,
Are fyve score and od in every place.

Deceased July 12. Anno supradicto.



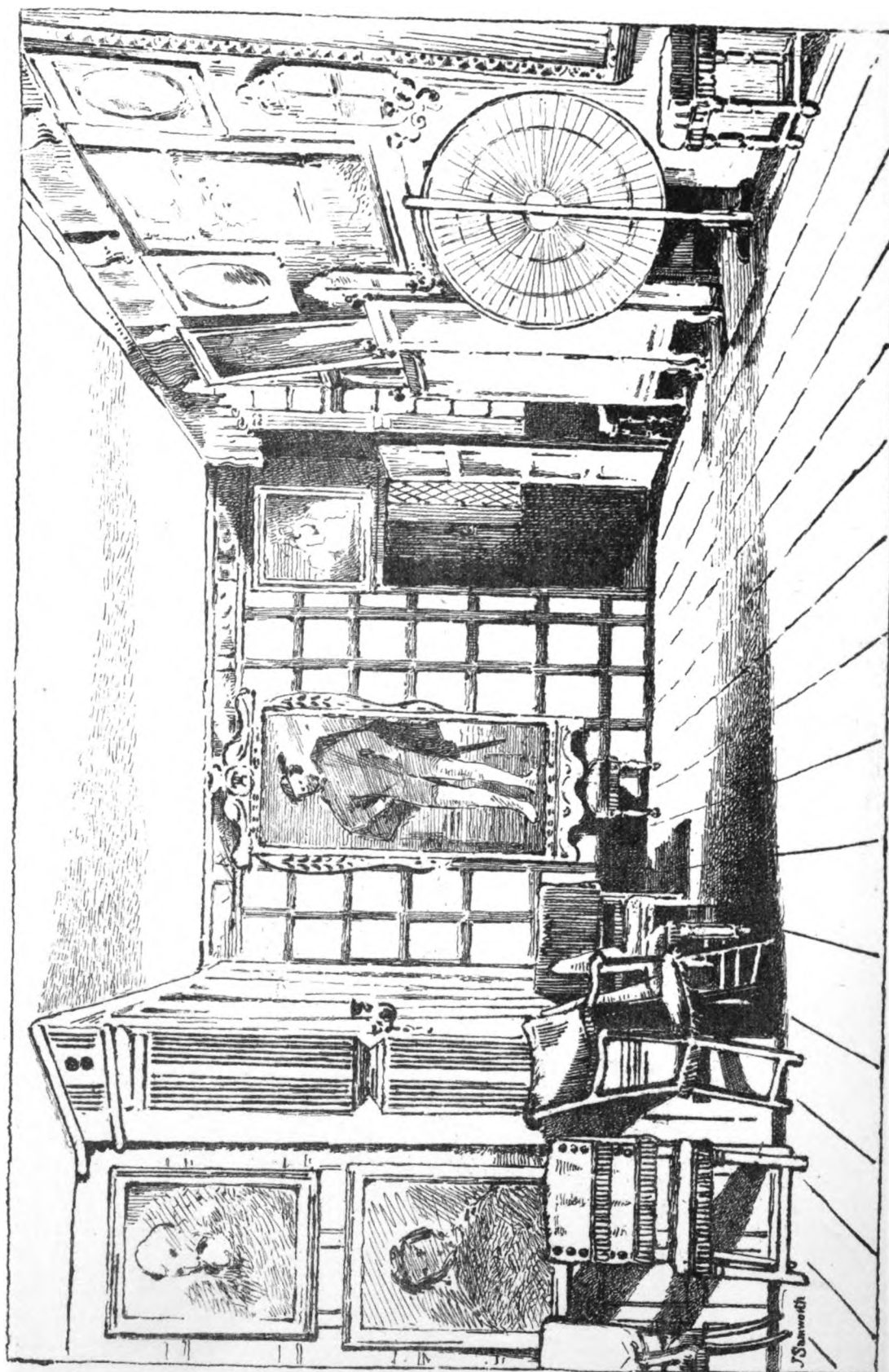
Haver Castle: Kent.
M.F. HASLER: A.D. 1867.

Hever Castle, Kent. (*Miss Harker.*) The Castle is entire and in good condition; it is surrounded by a moat formed by the river Eden, over which there is a drawbridge, leading to the grand entrance which is of immense strength, and was defended by a portcullis, etc.

Within, is a quadrangle environed by the offices, and a great hall. The grand staircase leads up to several chambers, as well as to the long gallery or ball room.

The castle was built in the reign of Edward III, by William de Hevre, and subsequently became the property of the Boleyn family, which line originated in Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, in the reign of Henry VI. Anne Boleyn, the ill-fated queen of Henry VIII, was great-grand-daughter of that opulent civic knight, and was born here. The bed room is still shewn.

The castle was afterwards the residence of Anne of Cleves, who died here in 1556, after a sojourn of sixteen years. The castle then reverted to the crown. After various changes, it is now the property of E. W. Waldo, Esq.



LEICESTER GALLERY, KNOWLE HOUSE, KENT.

Leicester Gallery, Knole House, Kent. (*Miss Samworth.*) Knole was one of the sixteen palaces at one time possessed by the See of Canterbury.

Cranmer, who lived here occasionally, resigned the place to Henry VIII, until finally it fell, in 1663 into the possession of Thomas Sackville, Esq., of Dorset, as Lord Treasurer.

The furniture throughout dates from the reign of James I to that of Charles I.

At the end of the Leicester Gallery, which was formerly used as a billiard room, is the famous portrait of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, by Holbein. The rest of the portraits are principally of the Middlesex family, the heiress of whom married a Sackville.

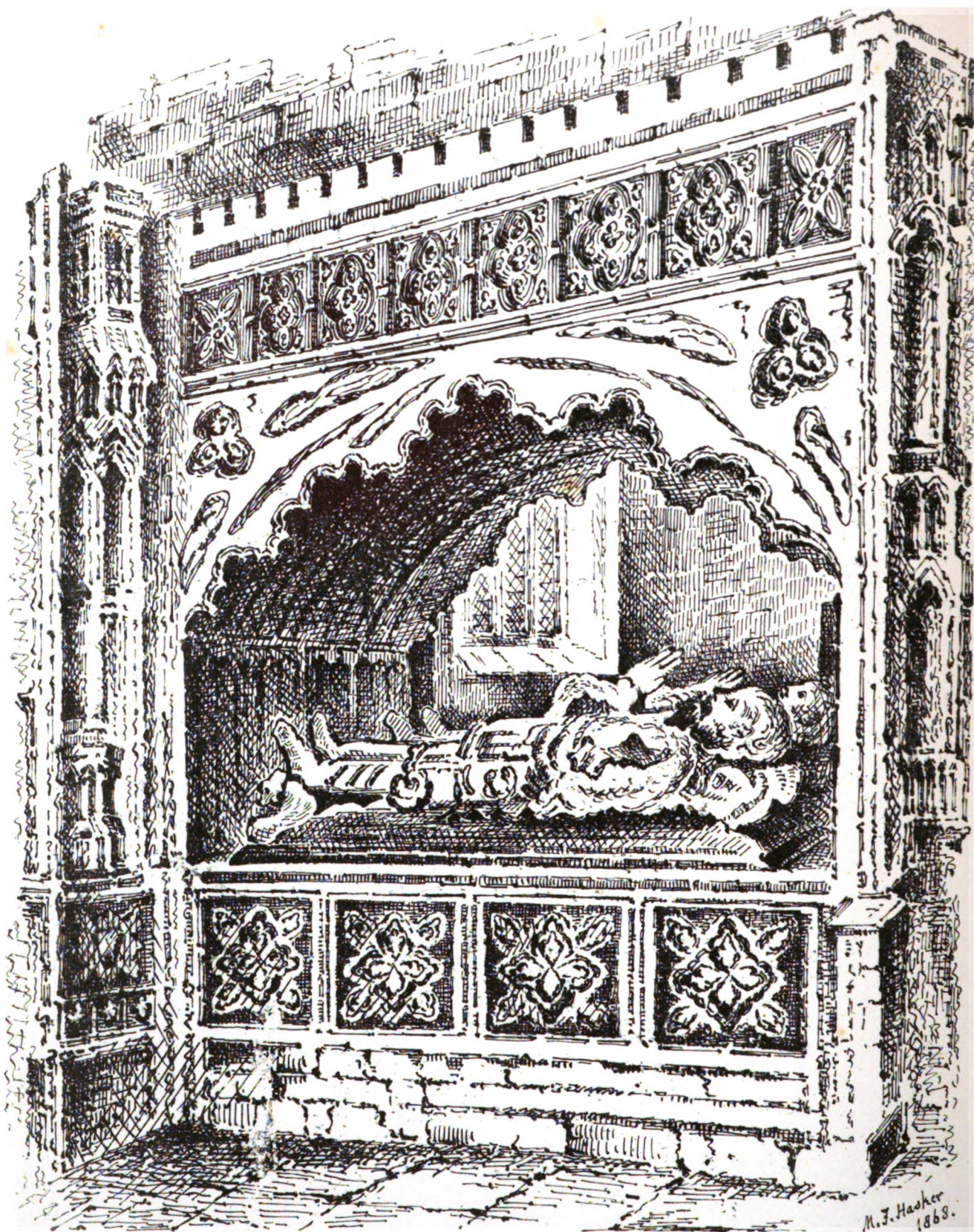


Brambletye House : Sussex .

Brambletye House, Sussex. (*Miss Harker.*) Brambletye was an ancient manor described in Domesday Book.

The house stands upon the extreme border of Ashdown Forest, within three miles of the town of East Grinstead. The original moated edifice was very ancient; the present one was built by Sir Henry Compton, in the reign of James I. The greater portion of the once stately fabric has either fallen from age, or been taken down for the sake of the materials; all that remains is represented in the accompanying sketch, which comprises the principal entrance, with two square towers.

N.B. A fuller account has been already given of this ruined house, in the volume for 1864, of the *Phototypic Drawing Society*, with a sketch from a different point of view.

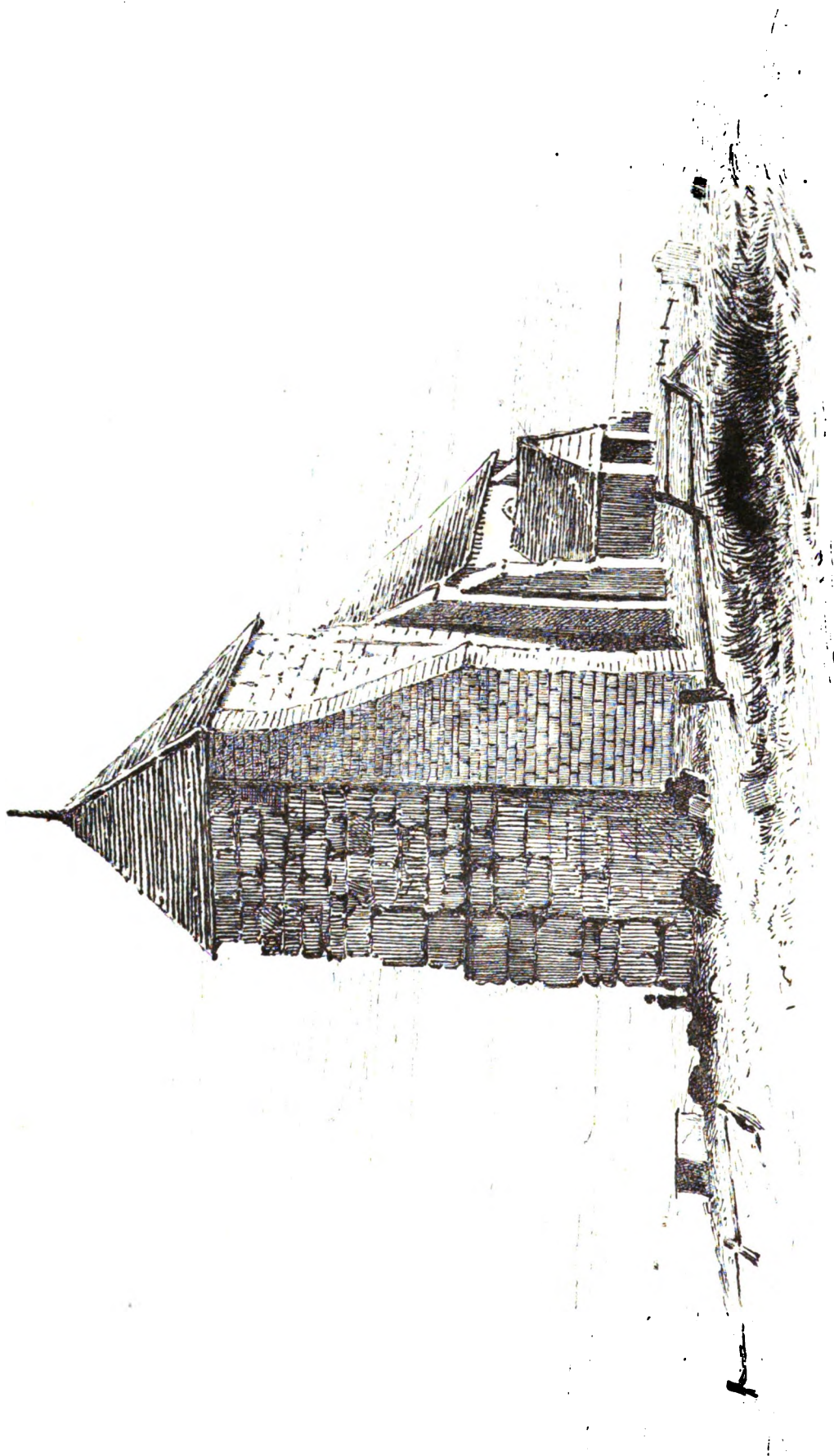


Monument: of Thomas Fiennes: Lord Dacre: and his Son:
Hurstmonceux: Church: Sussex.

Monument of Thomas Fiennes, Lord Dacre, and his Son, Hurstmonceux Church, Sussex. (*Miss Hasker.*) This monument was erected in the early part of the 16th century, in memory of Thomas Fiennes, second Lord Dacre, and of his son, Sir Thomas Fiennes, Knt., who died in the life time of his father.

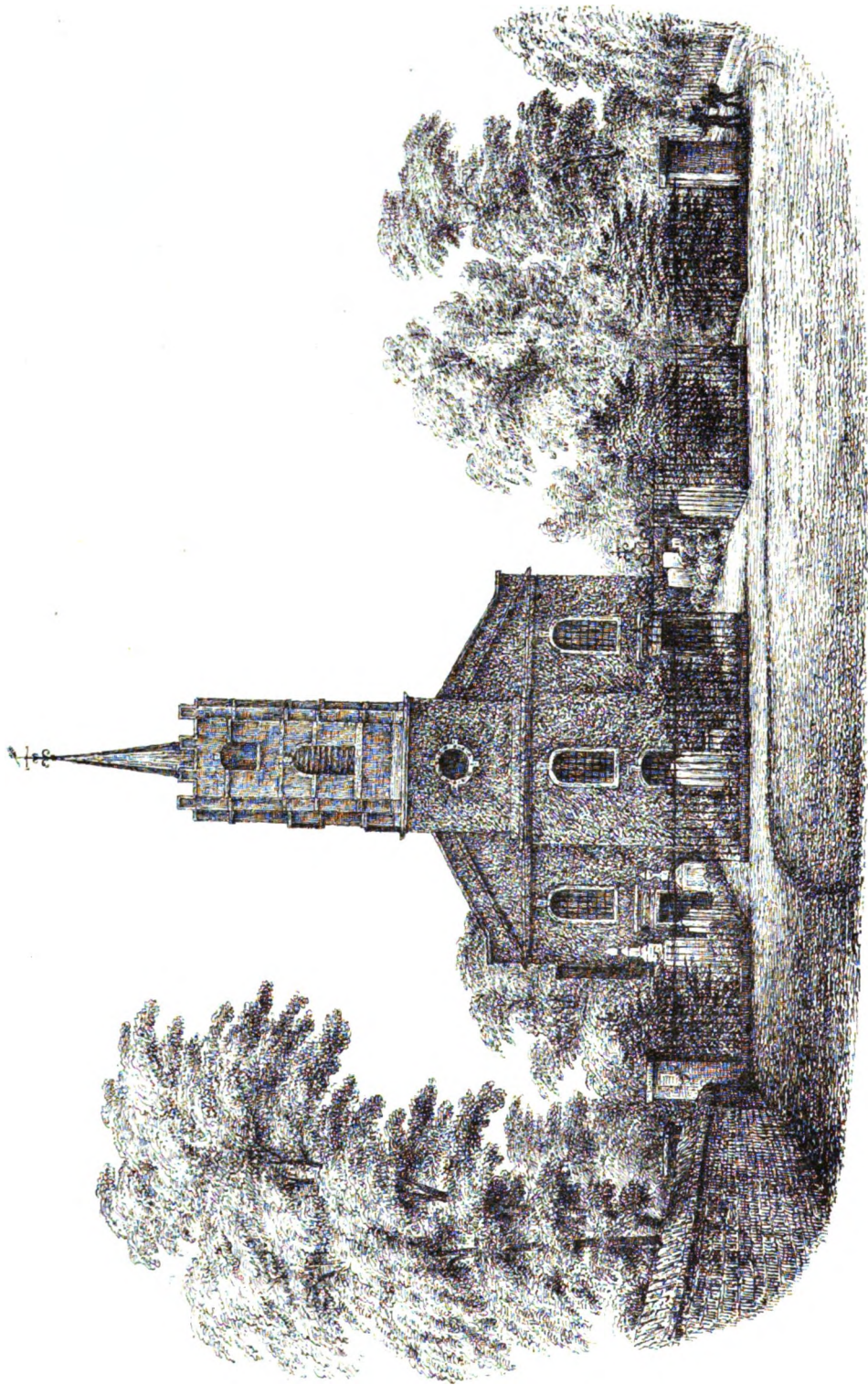
Under a sumptuously wrought gothic canopy are the recumbent effigies of the two noblemen in armour. The monument is executed in Sussex marble, the more delicate parts being carved in Caen stone.

The church itself is an ancient edifice in the early style of English architecture. It is situated a short distance from the ruins of Hurstmonceux Castle, built by Sir Roger de Fiennes, in the reign of Henry v 1.



OLD FAIRLIGHT CHURCH, HASTINGS.

Old Fairlight Church, near Hastings, (*Miss Samworth.*) Old Fairlight church, 3 miles east of Hastings, was pulled down in 1845 on account of its unsafe condition, and a new church was erected on the same spot. The ancient fabric was dedicated to S. Andrew, and was formerly used as a beacon. According to Leland, it had once a tall shingle steeple, but this had disappeared before the accompanying sketch was taken (about 1830). The living of Fairlight was formerly attached to the Chantry Chapel of Leigh, in Kent.



Hampstead Parish Church 1888

Hampstead Church, Middlesex. (*Capt. Whitty.*) Hampstead was in ancient times a chapelry attached to Hendon, and it does not appear to be known when it became an independent parish. The present uninteresting church was built about the year 1745, to replace an older and very dilapidated building. An engraving in Park's "Topography and Natural History of Hampstead," represents the latter as a quaint structure, of a non-descript style of architecture, bearing no external trace of antiquity. The present church has among other eccentric peculiarities of the 18th century, a tower or belfry at the east end, and the principal entrance in the chancel.





—On Hampstead Heath (near Highgate Road)—

View of Hampstead Heath, Middlesex. (Capt. Whitty.) Hampstead Heath is thus mentioned by Camden: "On the northern edge of Middlesex, the Roman road, commonly called Watling Street, enters this country, leading straight from Old Verulam to London over Hampstead Heath." Norden also in his *Speculum Britannicæ* (1593) says: "Another auncient high waie, which did leade to Edgeworth, and so to S. Albans, was over Hampstead Heath."

The sketch represents one of the many picturesque corners of this heath, over which passed the great Roman road. Its interest at the present day is enhanced by the imminent question of this beautiful spot being given over to the hands of the builders, and made the site of streets and villas, to the pecuniary advantage of the Lord of the Manor, but greatly to the loss of the London public, and indeed of all lovers of the picturesque.

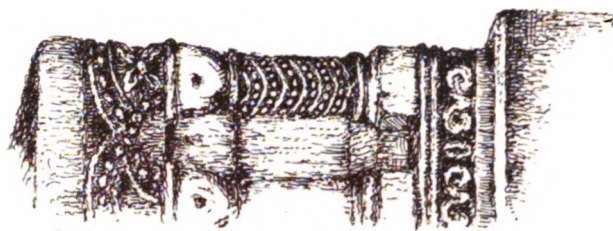


Hendon Parish Church
— 1868 —

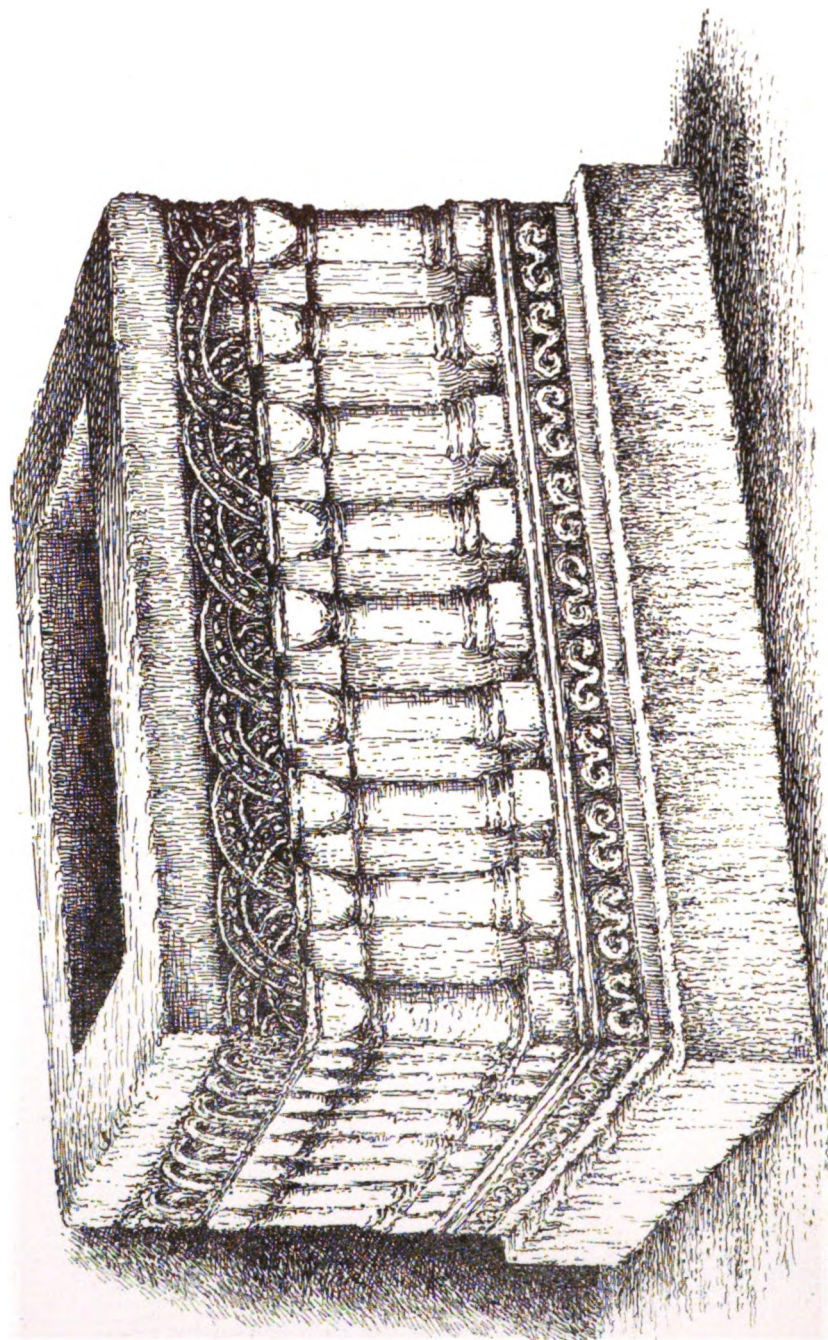


Hendon Parish Church
— 1860 —

*The Font is about
3 feet square and
2 feet 3 inches high.*



*One Column at the back
of the Font is carved
as above...and there
is a variation also as
shown below -- The
carving at the back
is very rude --*



FONT IN

HENDON PARISH CHURCH

Hendon Church, Middlesex. (*Capt. Whitty.*) Hendon is supposed to be a place of great antiquity, and was originally called "Heandane," signifying in Saxon "High Down." The church is beautifully situated, and the views from the churchyard are fine and extensive.

The building with the exception of the tower, may be assigned to the latter part of the 14th century. Alterations and additions have been made from time to time without much regard to architectural effect. The interior contains some interesting monuments, and the very remarkable font, which is represented in the next sketch. It will be seen that its date must be long antecedent to that of any existing portion of the church itself. An account of this font is given in *Archæologia*, vol. x.

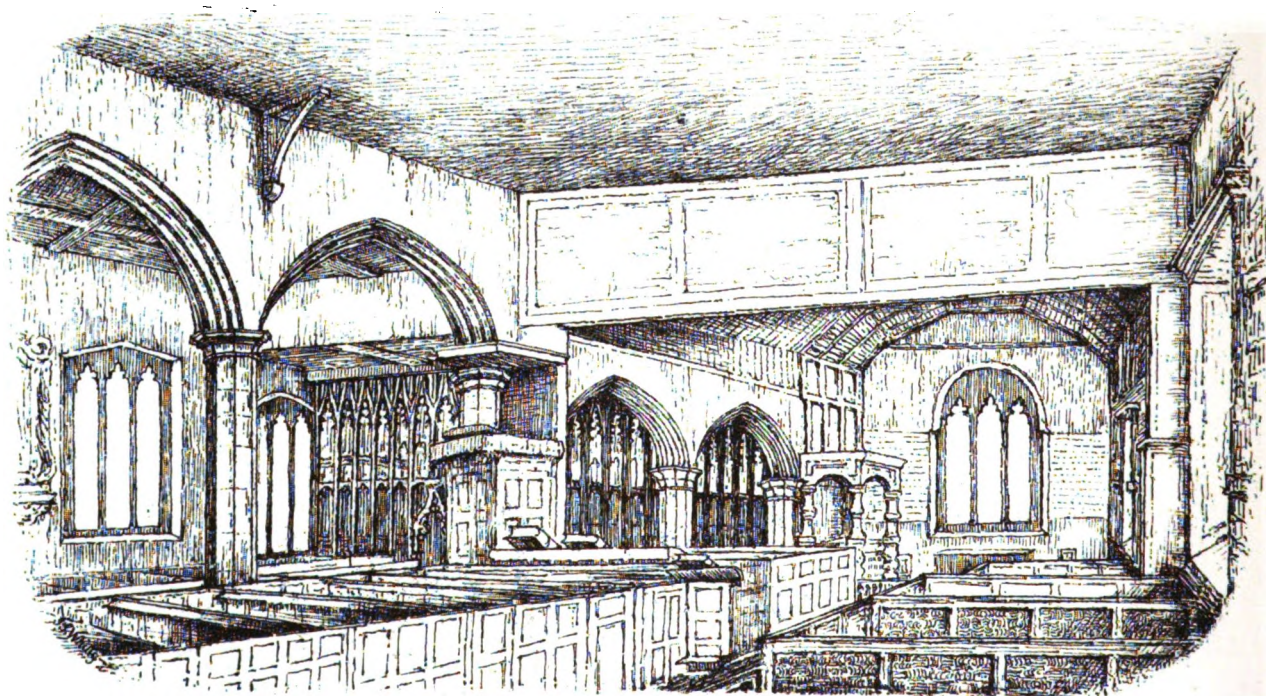


---COPT HALL near HENDON (Mid.) 1868---

Copt Hall, Hendon, Middlesex. (*Capt. Whitty.*) Copt Hall was erected by Randall Nicoll, Esq., (in whose family the property still continues), about the year 1637. Little or no alteration is supposed to have been made in the front, shewn in the drawing, since its erection, and it may be taken as a good example of the domestic architecture of that period.



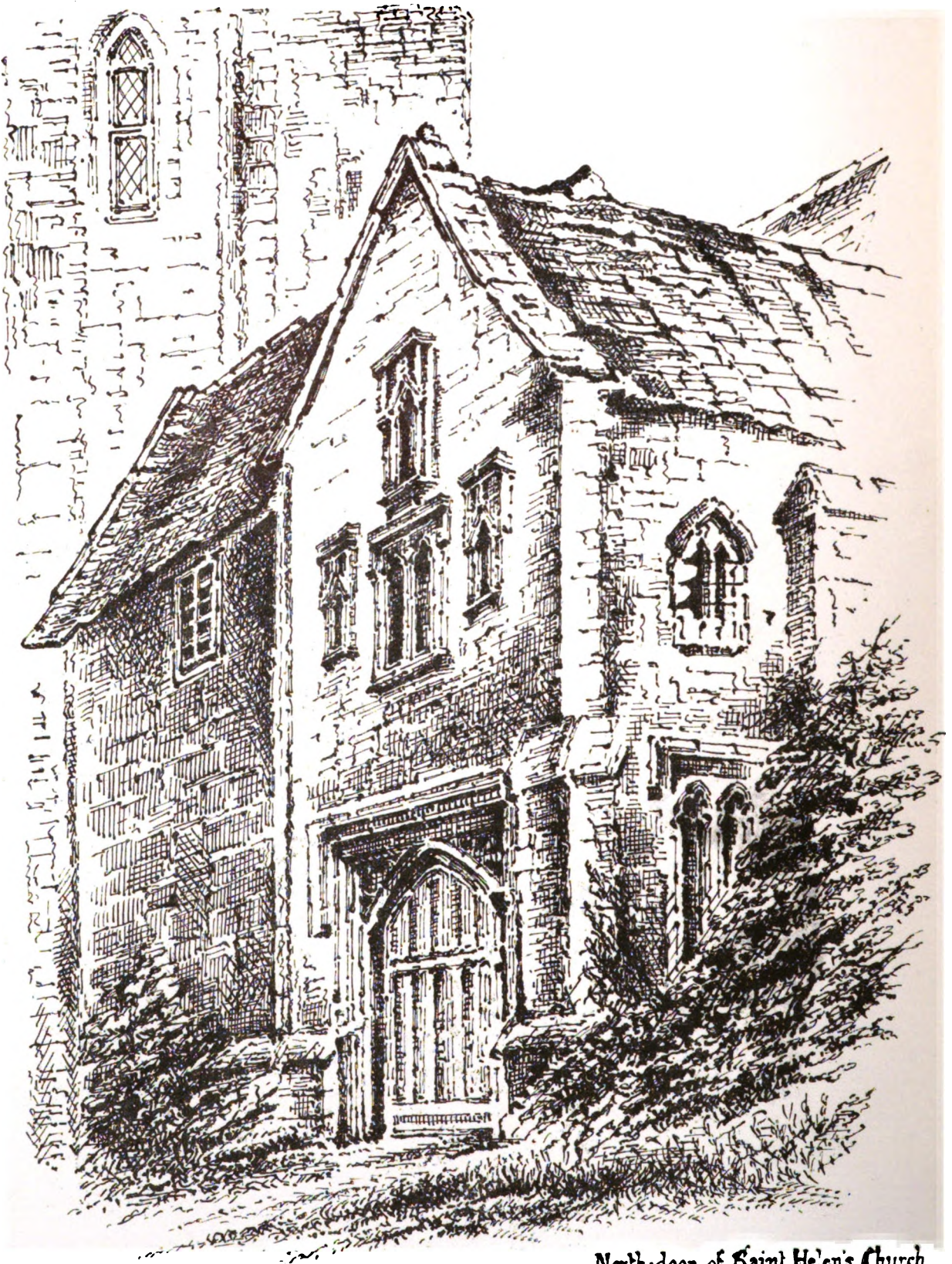
Parish Church, South Mymms, (Mid^x) 1860.



Sketch of the Interior of South Mymms Parish Church. (Mid^x). 1860.

South Mymms Church, Middlesex. (*Capt. Whitty.*) This church is of considerable antiquity, but the interior affords a striking instance of the utter neglect of the most ordinary attention to the preservation of any uniform architectural character in the various alterations, which from time to time have been made in it. Its restoration is, it is believed, about to be effected, and, happily, enough remains of the original church to serve as a guide to the architect.

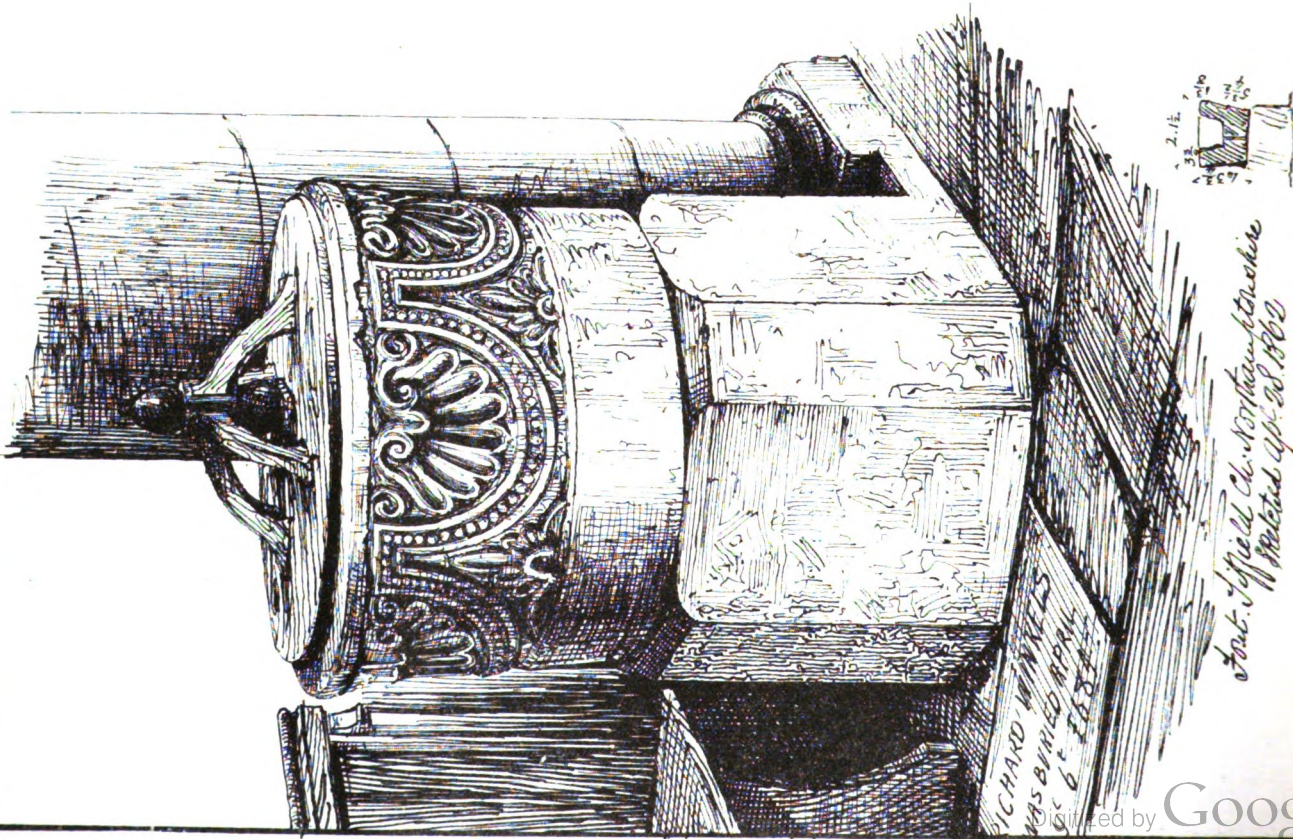
The east end of the north aisle is separated by a handsome screen of wood. The enclosure thus formed was formerly a chantry chapel of the Frowyck family, who appear to have enclosed it in 1448. It has lately been used as a vestry. Against the north wall of this chapel is a fine canopied tomb, with the figure of a recumbent knight in armour. There is another on the north side of the chancel, which is supposed to be the tomb of a former vicar, Richard Hill, in 1538.



North-door of Saint Helen's Church,
ABINGDON. M.F. HASKER 1868.

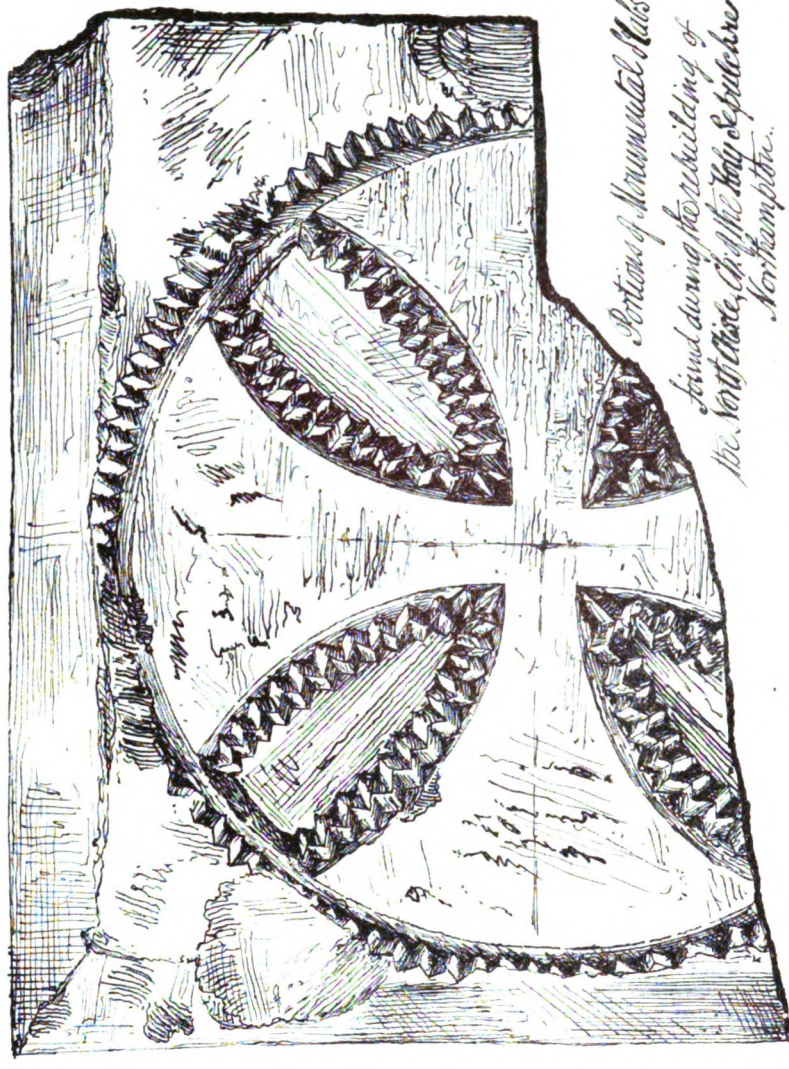
North Door of St. Helen's Church, Abingdon. (*Miss Hasker.*) St. Helen's, near the river, is a very fine Church in dimensions, having a nave and chancel of equal breadth, three aisles, and a South Chapel, being in fact four parallel aisles of equal length, forming a spacious rectangle, at the north east angle of which rises the tower, surmounted by the lofty spire, which is so conspicuous an object in all distant views of the town.

Few churches perhaps have undergone more disfiguration, especially in the interior, than this. The "North door" one of the most picturesque bits about the edifice, has three niches above it, which once probably contained figures of the Blessed Virgin and Saints. *Vide Murray's Handbook for Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire.*



RICHARD WINNERS
WAS BORN APRIL
9th 16th 1784

St. John's Church, Northamptonshire
Dedicated April 28. 1862



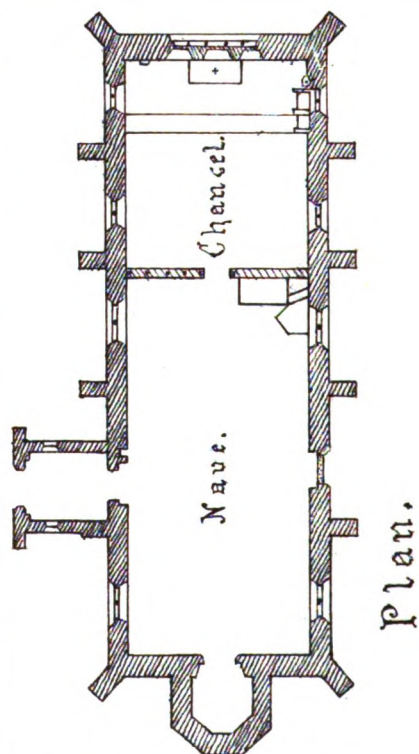
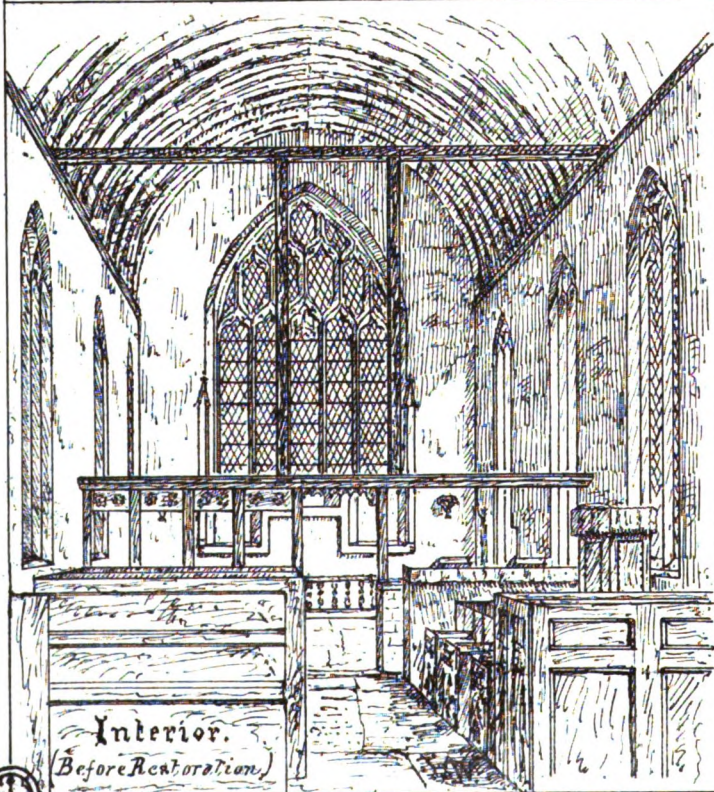
Porticus of Monumental Mills
found during the building of
the North Gate, Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre
Northamptonshire.



St. John's Church, Northamptonshire

Font, Tiffeld Church, Northamptonshire. (*J. T. Irvine, Esq.*) This church was restored some years ago. An interesting relic, however, remains in the shape of the Norman font, a late but simple and beautiful specimen of that style. No doubt the architect believed he was improving on a moulding of classic architecture, when he designed it. A curious cottage bearing the date 1591, stands in the village, and Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

Monumental Slabs, S. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton. The curious slab in the upper part of the sketch may be a portion of the tomb of the founder. The design is unique. Both slabs were found beneath the wall of the north aisle at the time of the late restoration.



SEDGEBERROW CHURCH : WORCESTERSHIRE.

Sedgeberrow Church, Worcestershire. (*J. Severn Walker, Esq.*) This small but interesting structure is situated about four miles from Evesham, on the Cheltenham road, and is said by the late Mr. Petit, to deserve attention, both as a beautiful and somewhat unique specimen of old work, and, as a very available model in the present day. It is of a simple oblong plan, with no architectural distinction between the nave and chancel, except that the windows are somewhat narrower. There is however a rood-screen of unusual design, and at the west end is an octagonal bell turret, divided into four stages by string-courses, lighted by plain oblong openings, and surmounted by a stone spire, ribbed at the angles. The building appears to be of late decorated date, though some of the windows have tracery of a geometrical character. There is a rich canopied piscina, and the reredos consists of three wide niches, the centre raised considerably above the side ones, with crocketed canopies. The double sedilia consists of a stone bench with projecting elbows. A little decorated glass, including a figure of S. Peter, remains *in situ*. The roof is an arched timber one, and, which is very unusual, has never been plastered. The church has recently been admirably restored, under the direction of Mr Butterfield.



J. Sadler Sculp. 1858.

All Saints Church, Nottingham.

Attenborough Church, Notts. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) This church is situated on the western bank of the river Trent, near the Trent station of the Midland Counties Railway, six miles distant from Nottingham.

The building consists of a handsome tower, nave, chancel, and side aisles, mostly in the early English and Perpendicular styles, although a small portion of the north wall is Norman work.

The arches and pillars which divide the nave from the side aisles, are good specimens of the later style of Norman architecture, the arches being pointed, with the 'dog-tooth' moulding; they are very handsome, and in a good state of preservation. The village of Attenborough was the birth-place of General Ireton, the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell.



Parliament Oak. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) The remains of this ancient oak, under which a parliament is said to have been held by Edward I, (A.D. 1290) stands in the parish of Edwinstowe, in the centre of Sherwood Forest, four miles distant from Mansfield. The tree, which is on the estate of the Duke of Portland, is carefully protected.

Ruins of King John's Palace. Clipstone, the hamlet near which these ruins stand, is situated in the parish of Edwinstowe, about two miles from the Parliament Oak. The few remains which still exist of what was once, most probably, the residence of several of our kings, when hunting in Sherwood Forest, consist of a pile of thick rugged walls, composed of the magnesian limestone, and a hard and durable concrete. It is said that Richard Cœur-de-Lion here received the congratulations of the king of Scotland, on his return from the crusades. According to 'Thoroton's History of Notts,' the first palace here was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt about the year 1220.

Specimens of ornamental flint work in Suffolk Churches.

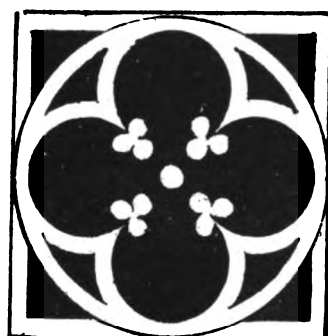
*W. F. Furness
Dec. 10, 1848.*



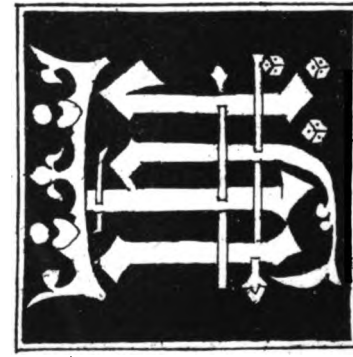
Worlingworth.



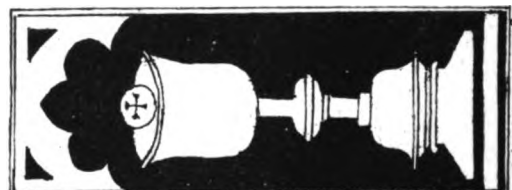
Worlingworth.



Worlingworth.



Worlingworth.



Worlingworth.



First Saxham.

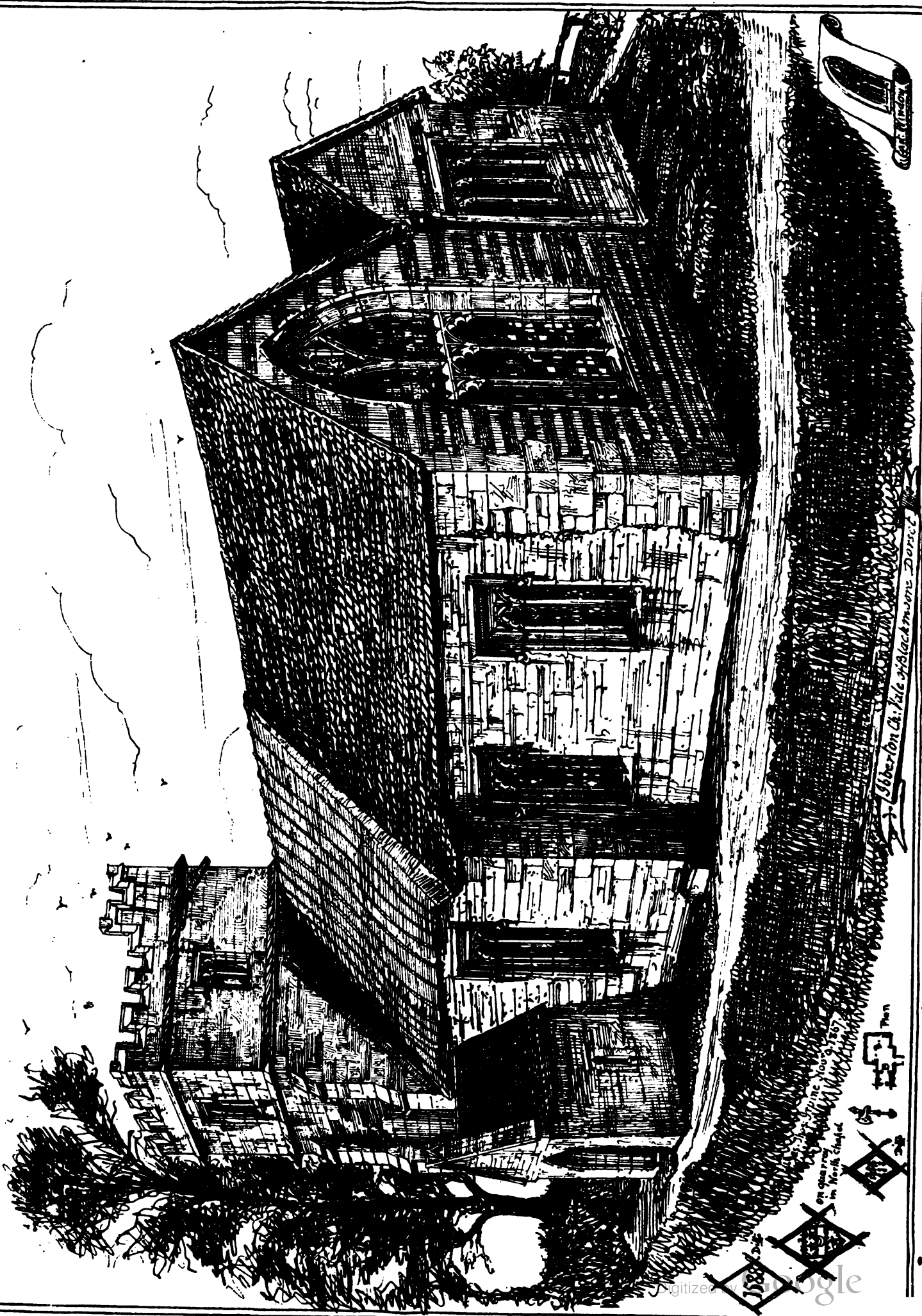


*Band, above West door
Willy.*

Specimens of Ornamental Flint Work. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk are very rich in exquisite specimens of ornamental flint work. In the 14th and 15th centuries, this interesting art seems to have attained its greatest perfection.

The accompanying sketch gives an illustration of the most common forms of this decorative work. Black flints of proper size and shape were usually built into blocks of white stone, presenting a perfectly smooth face, and in every variety of monograms and sacred emblems. No part of the outside of a church where this work is extensively used, seems to have been neglected.

The basement, parapet, front of buttresses, the gables of the chancel, nave and porch, were often so profusely decorated, as to present a maze of rich ornament. The distant effect of the black flints built into the grey stone is that of deeply recessed panel work.



St. Peter's Church, Hildesheim, Germany

on quarrying in North Cheshire

1857

Digitized by Google

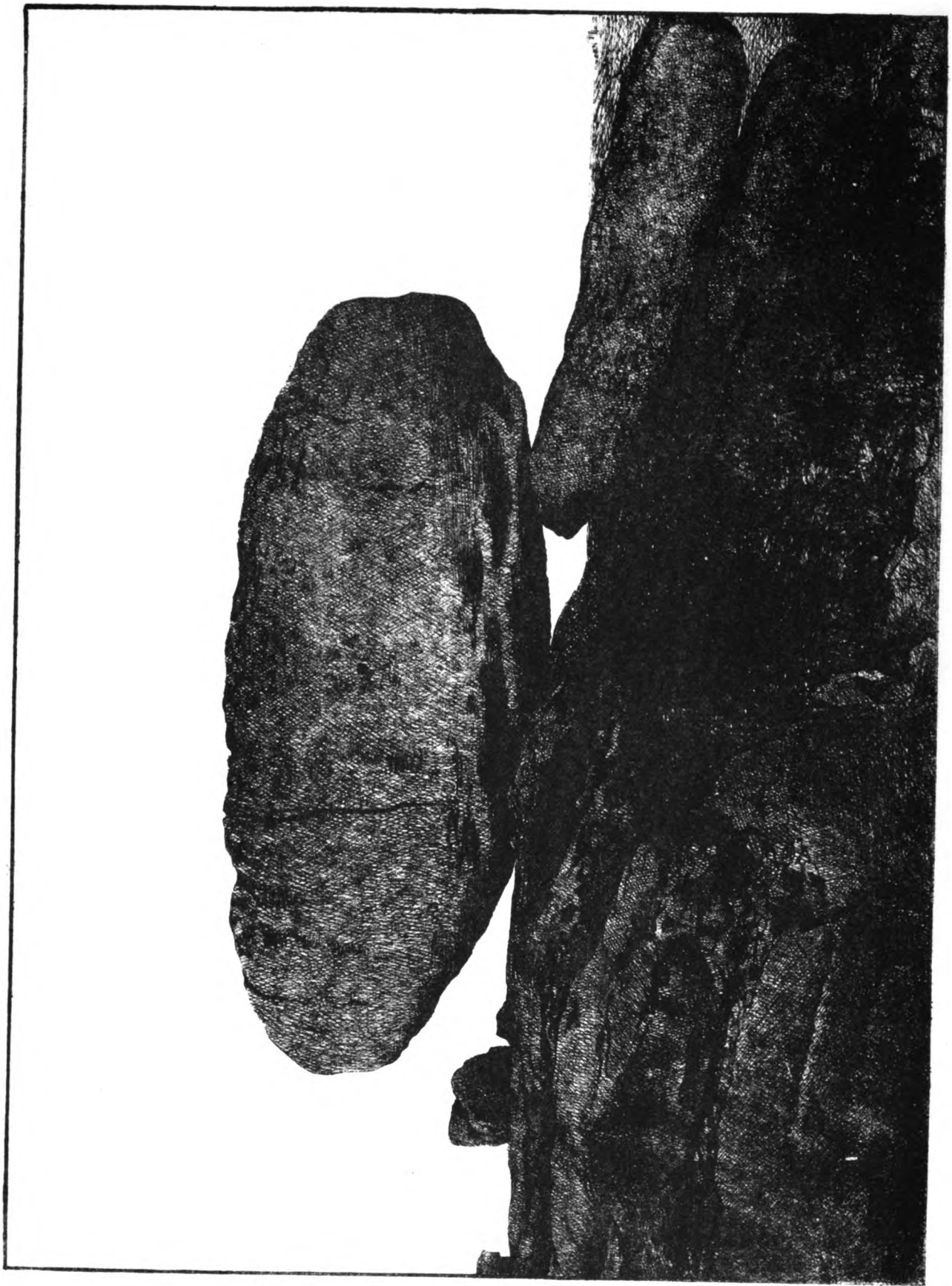
Ybberton Church, Dorsetshire. (*J. T. Irvine, Esq.*) This church is one of the only three churches in England dedicated to S. Eustace, the soldier-saint, whose name has been expunged from our Anglican calendar. His well bursts forth in a large clear pool below the steep banks on which the church stands. Nothing can be more beautiful than the view which meets the eye as you stand on a summer evening, beneath the shade of the grand old trees on this elevated churchyard, and look down upon the rich woodland scenery of the vale of Blackmoore, with its villages and orchards, bathed in the golden light of the western sun.

The church consists of a western tower, nave, south porch, chancel, and north aisle. This last is formed of what was originally two chapels, the west one a chantry chapel, the eastern part a post-reformation addition. In the north windows of the aisle there remain two fragments of stained glass of the reign of Elizabeth, remarkable for elegance of design and beauty of colouring. There are also quarries ornamented with the shields and date given in the sketch. There are some old oak seats, and an octagonal font of Perpendicular date, much mutilated.



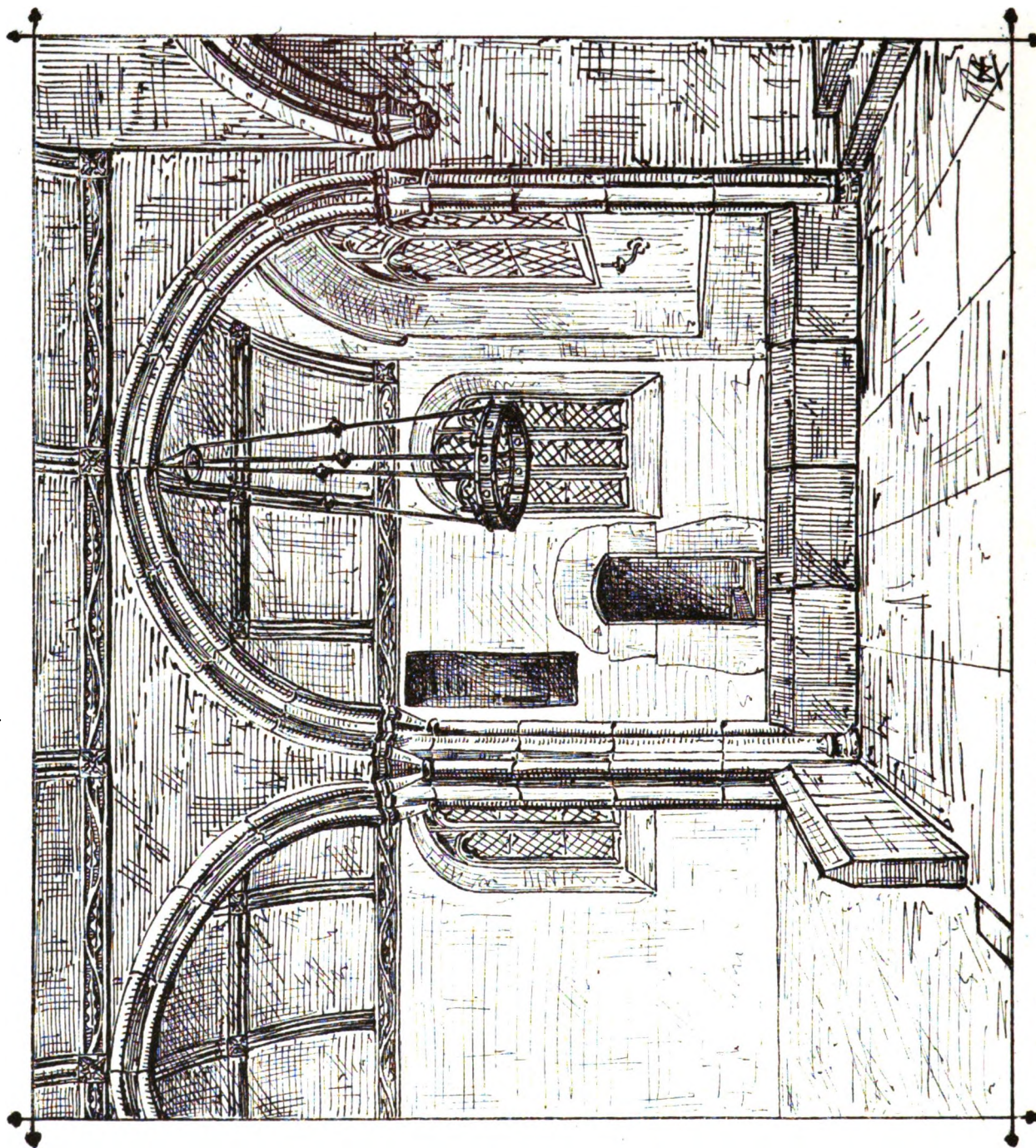
In Winsham Church, Somerset.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, Winsham Church, Somerset. (*Mrs Hall.*) This sketch was made in 1844, when the book still stood in its accustomed place in Winsham Church. Such was the esteem in which Fox's singular work was once held, that it was ordered to be set up in every parish church throughout England.



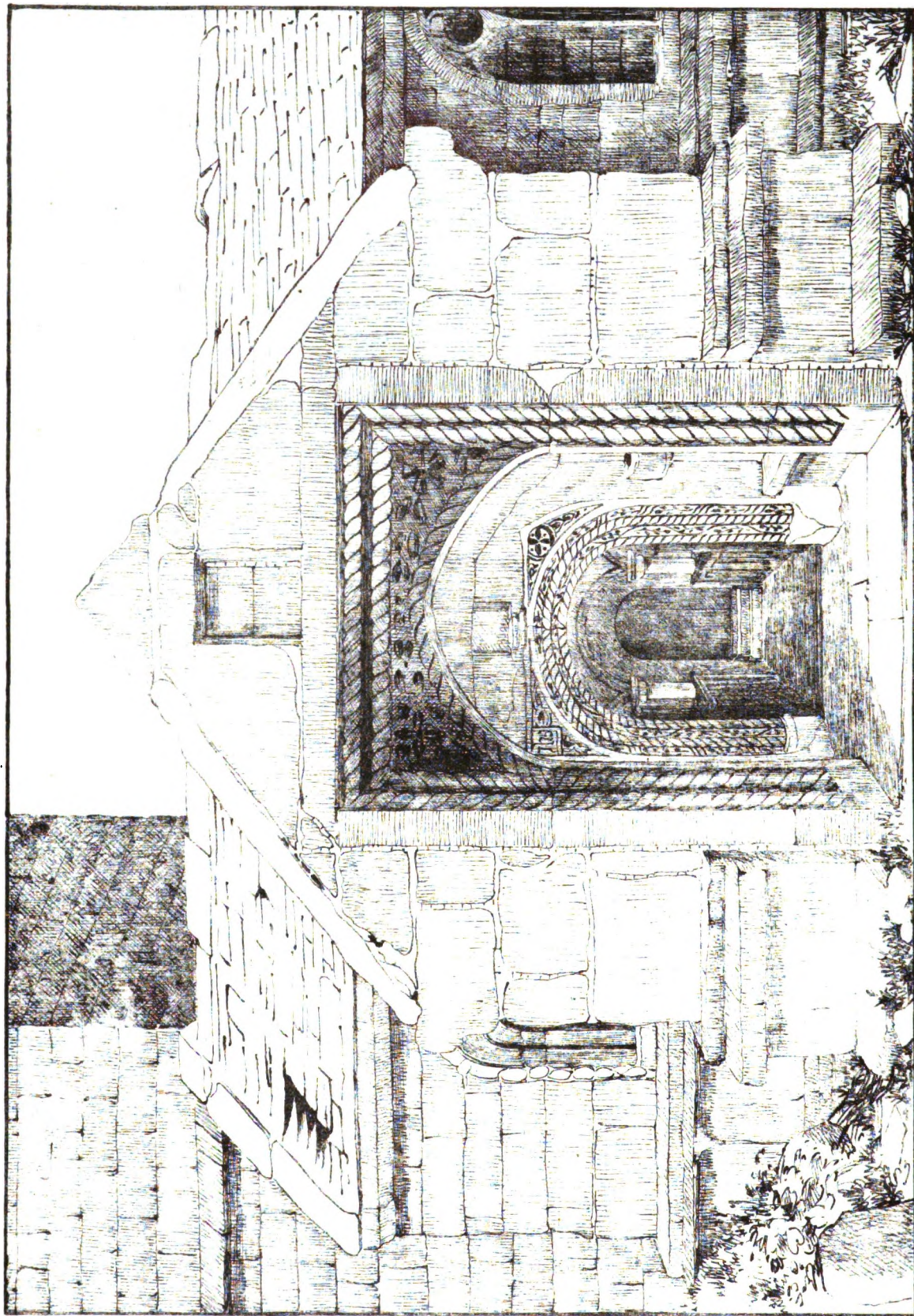
Tölmén or Jol Maen, Constantine, Cornwall.

The Tolmen, Constantine, Cornwall. (Miss Shilson.) Dr. Borlase, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, speaking of Rock Idols, says: "There is another kind of Stone Deity, commonly called in Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, Tolmen or Tolmaen, i. e. the Hole of Stone or the Holed Stone. It consists of a large orbicular stone supported by two other stones, betwixt which there is a passage. There are two of these in the Scilly Islands...but the most astonishing monument of this kind is in the parish of Constantine. It is one vast egg-like stone, placed on the points of two natural rocks, so that a man may creep under the great one, and between its supporters, through a passage about 3 feet wide and as many high, this stone pointing due north and south is 33 feet long, 18 feet 6 inches wide, and 14 feet 6 inches deep, 97 feet in circumference, 60 feet across the middle, and contains at least 750 ton of stone. The whole surface is worked like an imperfect or mutilated honeycomb, into basons." Borlase thinks it far from impossible that this Tolmen might have been placed where we see it by human force, for the ancients had powers unknown to us in moving far vaster weights even than this, witness some stones in the ruins of Baalbec, and the shaft of Pompey's Pillar near Alexandria. It is remarkable with regard to these rock idols that they always rest on supporters, and never touch the earth, according to the established principle of the Druids who thought everything that was sacred would be profaned by touching the ground. They also invariably have a hole or passage underneath. What use the ancients made of these passages we can only guess, but undoubtedly miraculous virtues were attributed to them, for even very lately many persons have been known to creep through them 3, 5, or 9 times in order to cure pains in their back and limbs. These rock idols were undeniably objects of the deepest veneration among the Druids.



LANDEWEDNACH CHURCH, LIZARD, CORNWALL.

Interior of Landewednack Church, Cornwall. (*John Romilly Allen, Esq.*) The village of Landewednack is not far distant from that most southerly promontory of England, Lizard Point, so well known to sailors, as being generally the first land made by ships upon entering the Channel. The church is remarkable as being the most southerly church in England. It is built of granite, the tower being variegated with alternate blocks of serpentine, which give it a chequered appearance. There is a handsome granite font. The sketch shows the door of the staircase leading to the rood-loft. The last sermon in the Cornish language is said to have been preached in Landewednack Church.



South entrance. Grade Church. Cornwall.

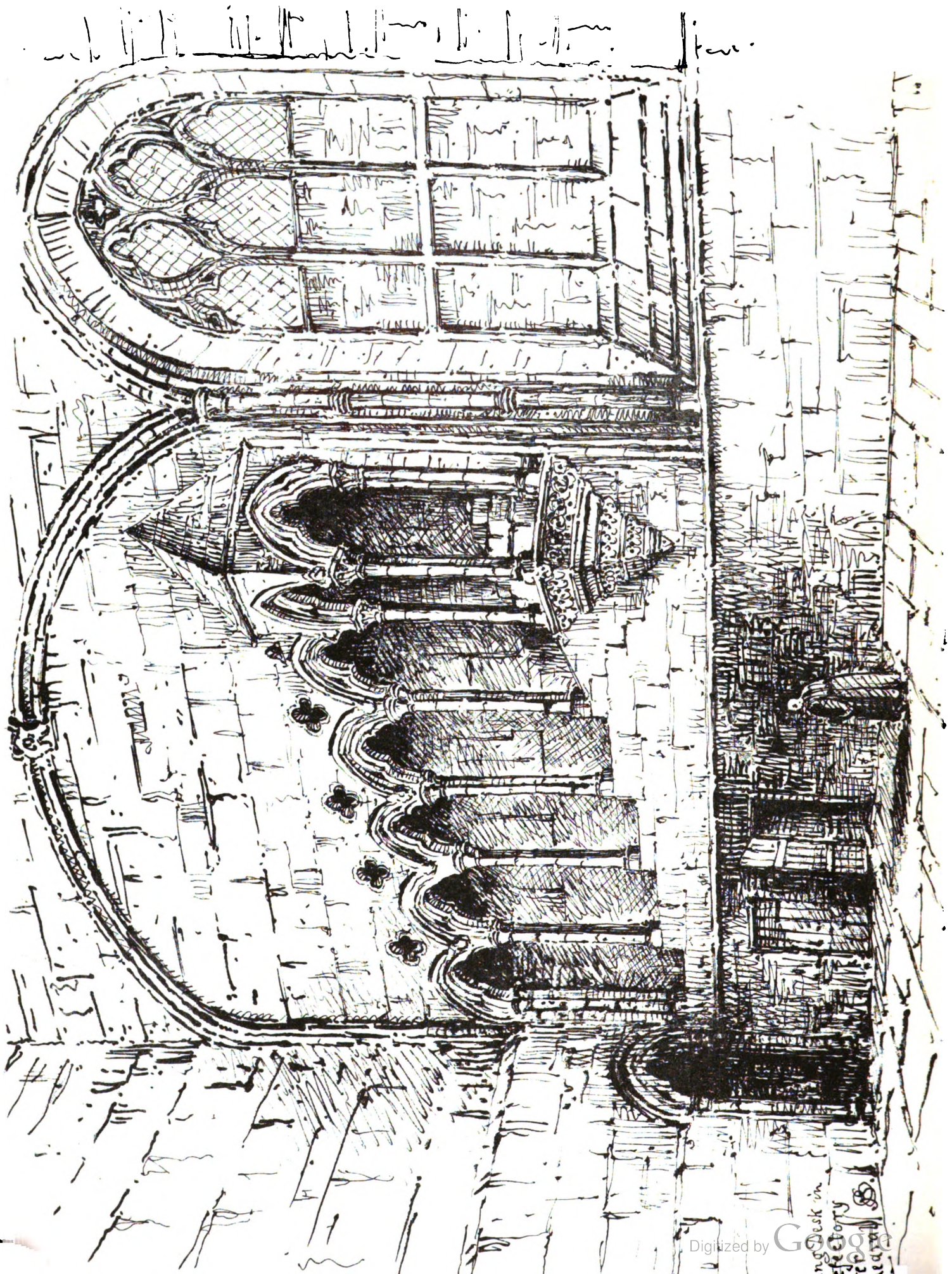
A. Wilson



Silver Chalice & Cover. Part of the H.C. plate. Made Church, Cornwall.
Annie Phillips on.

Mabe Church, Cornwall. (*Miss Shilson.*) This church, which was struck by lightning on the 3rd of February 1866, and much shattered by the storm, is now being restored. It possesses many features of interest, and is undoubtedly of great antiquity, though the date of its erection is unknown. Mabe (a Cornish word signifying Son) has hitherto been annexed to Mylor, but is now a separate living. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The south porch encloses a rudely ornamental, and curious square-headed doorway.

The next drawing represents a curious chalice, which forms part of the sacramental plate of this church, having the early date of 1276.



Reading-Desk, Chester Cathedral. (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) This is one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens remaining of the ancient reading-desks, which were used in the refectories of monastic buildings. During meal-times, one of the novices was appointed to read a chapter out of the Old or New Testament in latin. It is situated in a building, which is detached from the cathedral, and was formerly the refectory of the abbey.

There appears to have been a window in the back, now blocked up, which supplied light to the reader. The ascent to it is through the arched doorway on the left hand, from whence stairs lead to the canopied summit which held the desk.



Cromlech in Carnarvonshire
the Reifalls in the distance. 1868.

Cromlech, Caernarvonshire. (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) This fine Cromlech is situated in the promontory of Llyn or Lleyrn, in Caernarvonshire, on rising ground facing eastward, and having an extensive view of the sea and mountains. On the extreme left is visible the Isle of Anglesea, then following to the right the Raifl hills (pronounced Rival in English,) appear as seen in the sketch, beneath which is a secluded hollow, called Cwm Gwrtheryn, or Vortigern's valley, whither that British prince is said to have fled from the rage of his subjects, who were exasperated at his inviting the Saxons into Britain, and where he died. From thence the eye is carried on to the fine range of Snowdonia, till it reaches Cader Idris, the farthest mountain of Merionethshire.



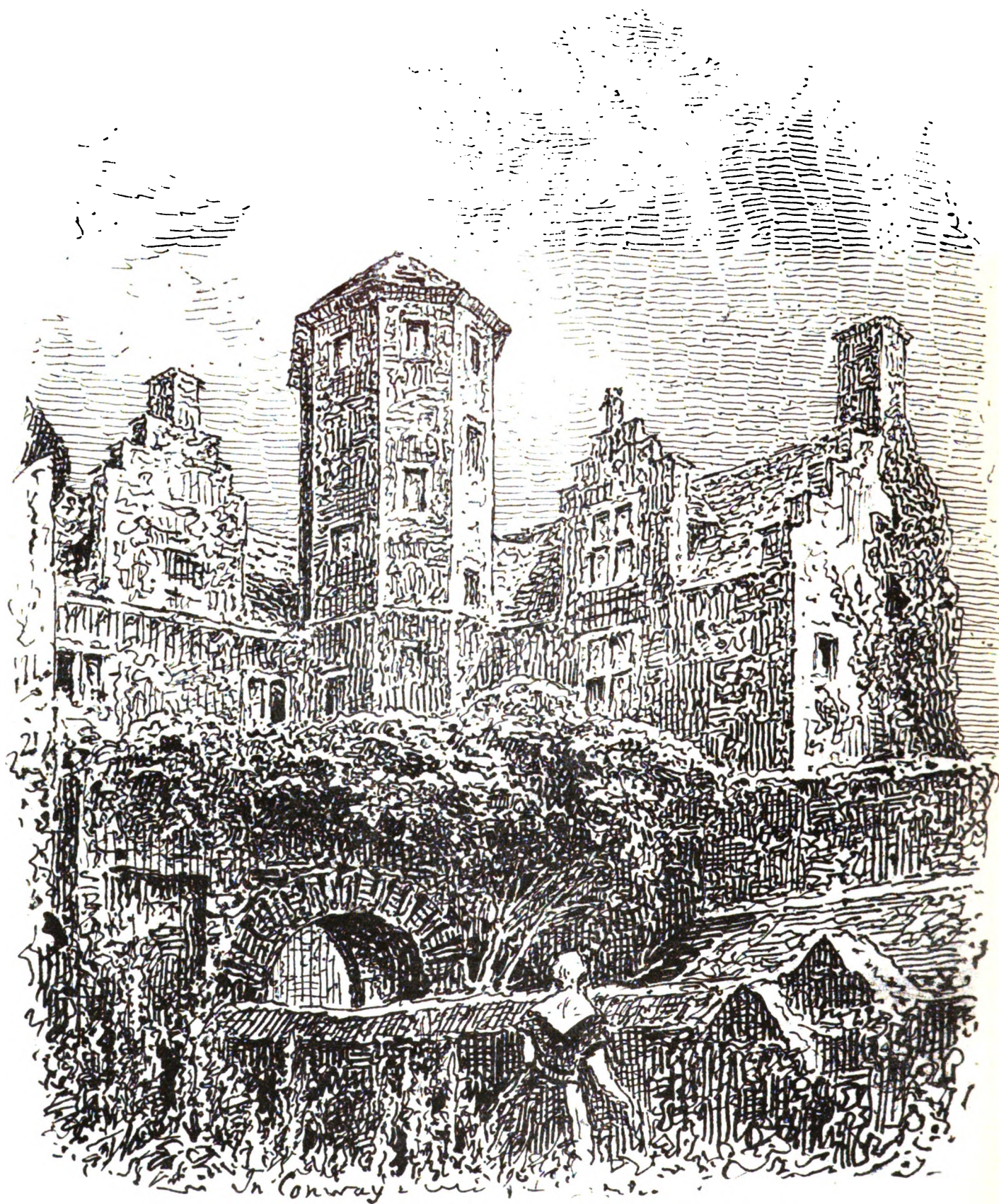
Risingworth Abbey, Fountains, Wm.
B. 1868.

Hasingwerk Abbey, Flintshire. (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) The remains of this abbey, which are but small, are situated near to Holywell, on a gentle eminence overlooking the estuary of the river Dee ; and above a valley watered by the copious springs that issue from the famed S. Winfred's Well. The abbey is supposed by Tanner to have been founded about A.D. 1131, by Ranulph Earl of Chester, and made an establishment of Cistercian monks by Henry II, in 1159. In the reign of Edward I, it was raised to the dignity of a mitred abbey, and the abbot was summoned by royal mandate to five parliaments, which were held in the reign of that monarch.



Flint Castle: (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) This castle, the ruins of which form the only remnant of the celebrated capital of the county, was formerly like Chester quite a maritime town : but now, owing to the gradual silting up of the estuary of the Dee, it is scarcely approachable by vessels even of small draught. It was built, as Camden says, by Henry II, but according to Leland, by Edward I, and was the scene of many historical events. Having passed into the hands of various possessors, it at length, at the usurpation of Cromwell, was garrisoned for the king by Sir Roger Mostyn, and after being closely besieged, surrendered to the Parliamentary forces under Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddleton.

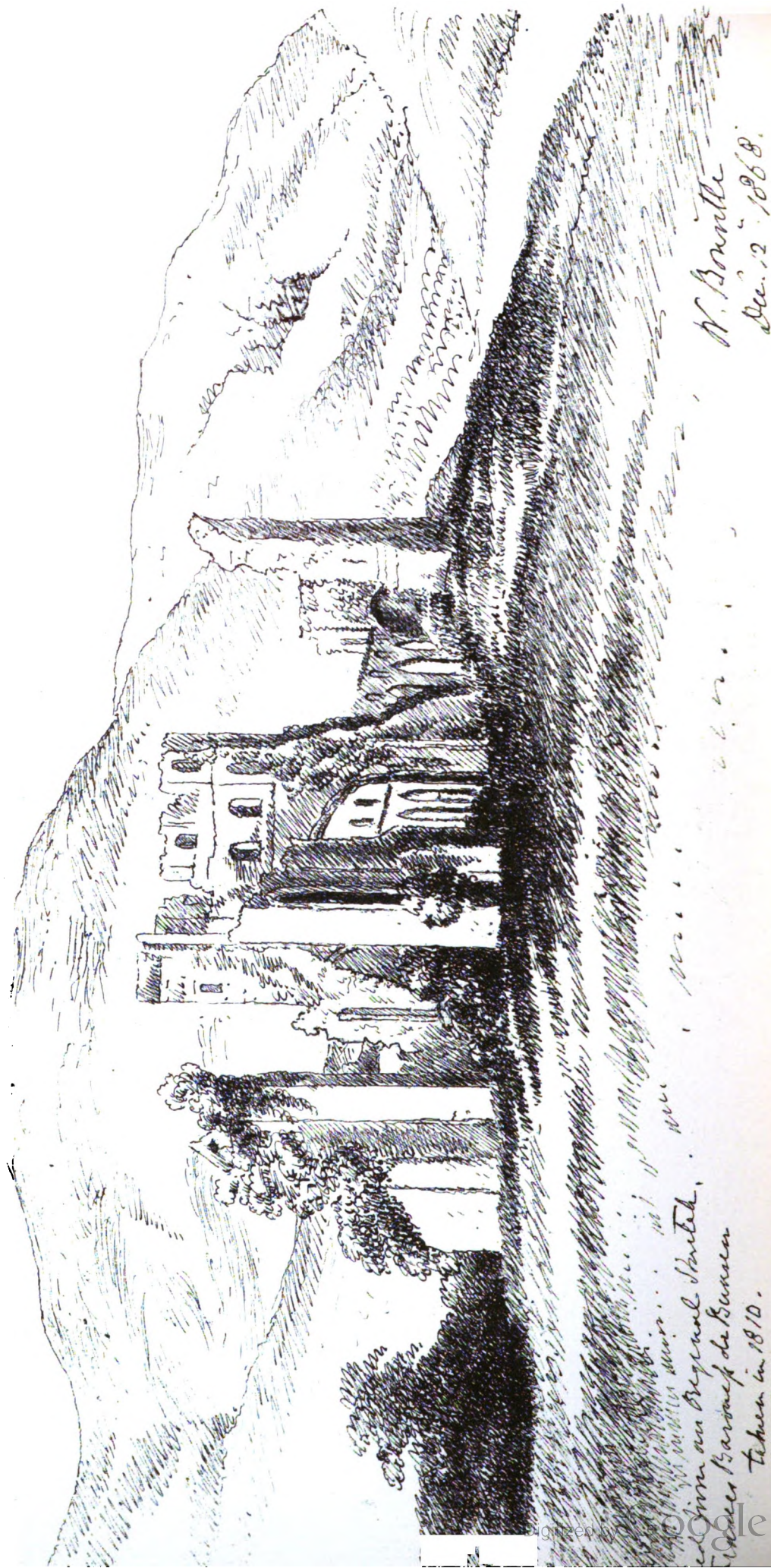




Old House, Conway. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This sketch, taken from the top of the town wall of Conway, represents *Plas Mawr*, or the Great Mansion, a large and ancient pile of building, situated in the High Street, and built in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Robert Wynne, son of John Wynne ap Meredyth, of Gwydir, and uncle of Sir John Wynne, the historian. He was sheriff for the county of Caernarvon in 1591, and died in 1598.

The house bears the date of 1585, and has a parapet singularly carved, the front being decorated with the arms of England, crests, and various birds and beasts. The tower is several feet above the house and commands a beautiful view. The walls and ceilings throughout are ornamented in stucco with swans, owls, cranes, ostriches, etc., etc.

It is now inhabited by poor families.

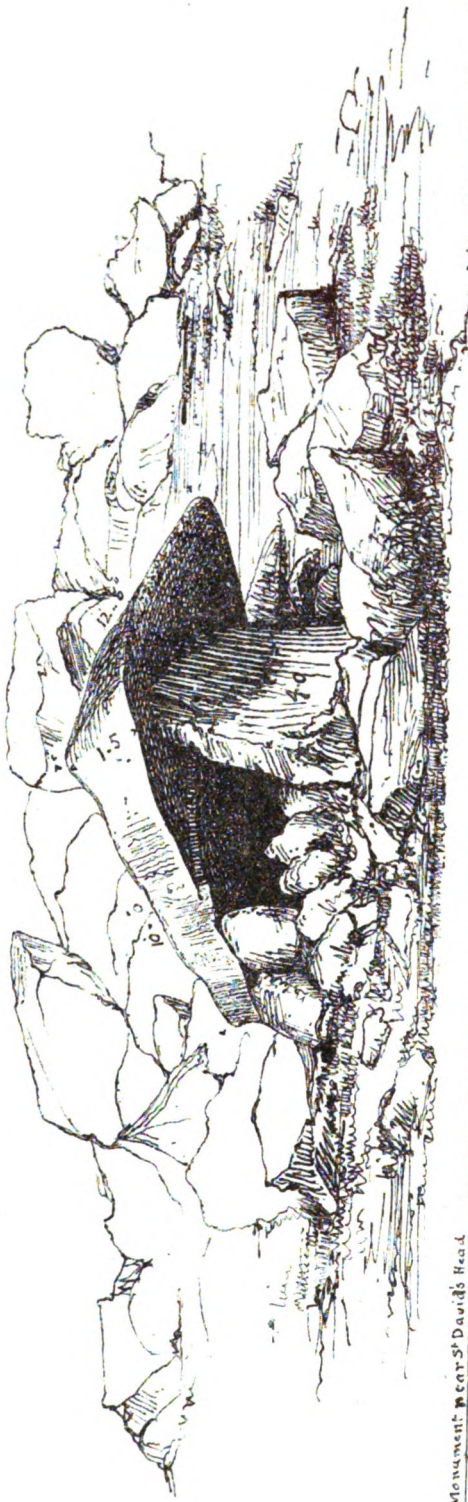


W. Bonville
Dec. 12 1868.

Edgemoor, near Reginald's Point, N. B.
The Barons de Kersau
taken in 1810.

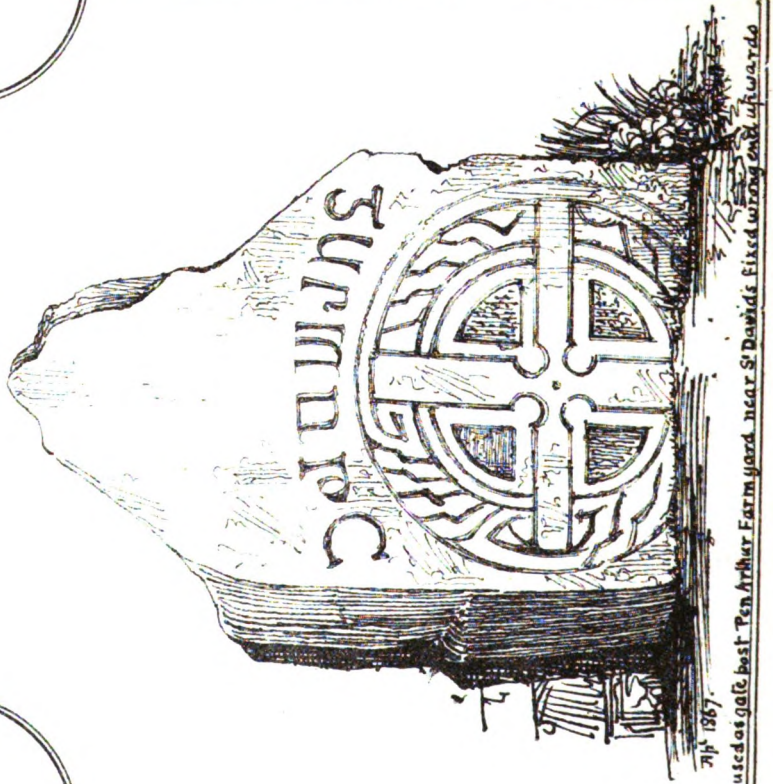
Llantony Abbey, Monmouthshire. (*W. Bonville, Esq.*) Llantony Abbey is situated near the river Honddu, in the Co. of Monmouth. The sketch represents the ruins of this fine abbey, as they existed in 1710, when the original drawing, of which this plate is a copy, was drawn from nature by Frances, Baroness de Bunsen. They are now far less perfect than at that period. Llantony Abbey (some say) occupies the place selected by S. David for his retirement, previous to his entrance upon his public ministry. S. David is well known as the patron saint of Wales; he succeeded Dyfrig (Dubricius) as Archbishop of Caerleon, A.D. 519. The following lines are to be found in Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*, dedicated to Prince Henry, son of James I.—

“He (S. David) did only drink what Crystal Honddu yields
And fed upon the herbes he gathered in the fields
In memory of whom in the revolving year
The Welshmen on his day the sacred herb do wear.”

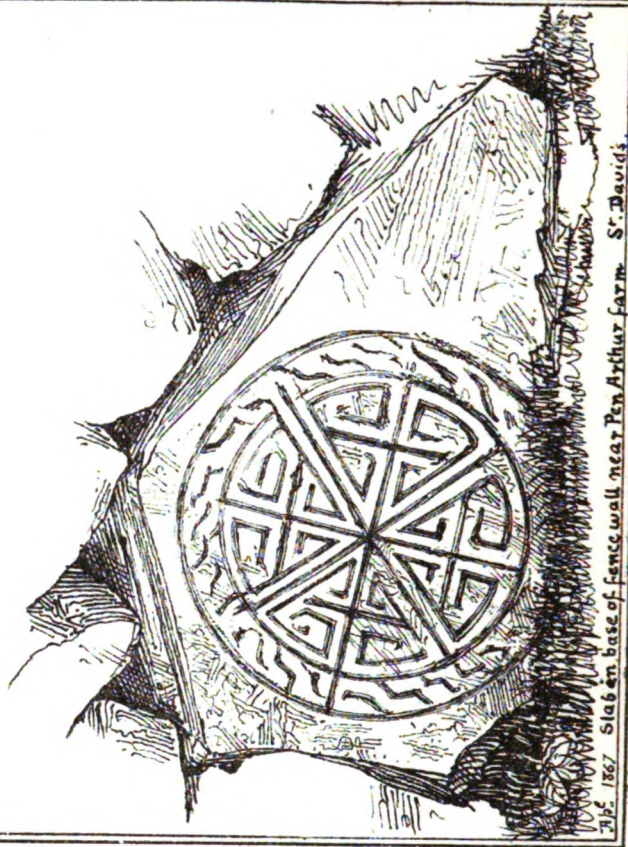


David's Monument near St David's Head

Apr 30. 1867. Jas. West. Irvine.



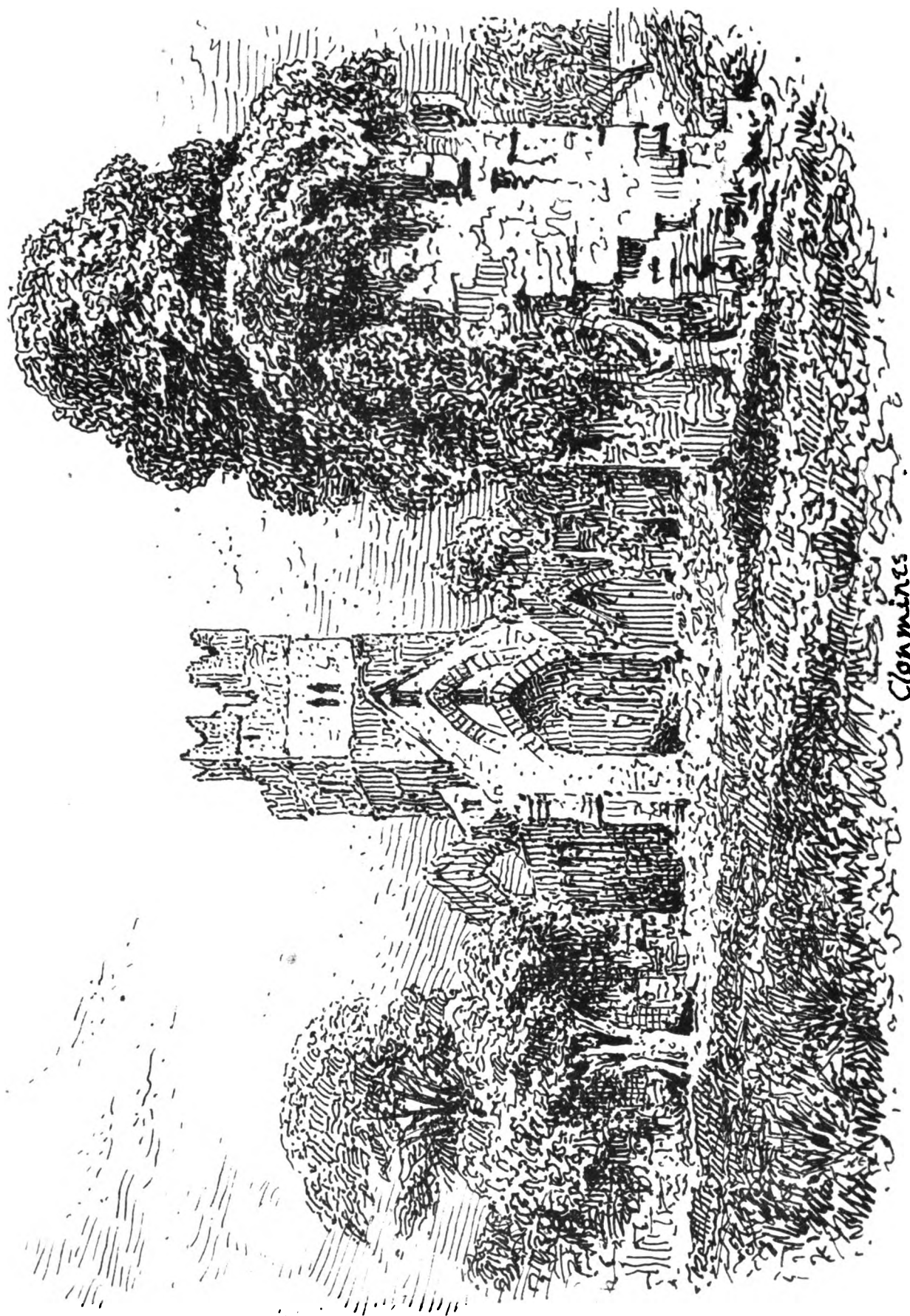
Slab used as gate post Pen Arthur Farm yard near St David's fixed wrong end upwards



Slab on base of fence wall near Pen Arthur Farm St David's

Druidical Monument, and Incised Slabs, near S. David's, Wales. (*J. T. Irvine, Esq.*)
This Druidical monument, at S. David's Head, was formerly supported on three upright stones, of which one only now remains erect.

The incised slabs are at Penarthur, near S. David's. About 70 year ago they are said to have been standing upright around a holy well, two fields distant from the farm house, called Penarthur. This well had a great reputation in the country for curing diseases. The slabs have now been removed, and are used for the purposes indicated in the sketch. In the field in which is the well, many human remains, it is said, have been found; and a curious tradition exists respecting a common close by, called "The Burrows." The legend says, that it was originally designed to build the cathedral of S. David's on this spot, and that the works were actually commenced. The builders, however, as they returned to their labours each succeeding morning, found their work of the previous day destroyed, and were at length warned by a vision to desist, and build on the site of the present cathedral, beside the river Alan.



Clonmines

Clonmines Abbey. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) Clonmines is an ancient deserted town, on the shore of Bannow Bay, Co. Wexford. All that remains of it at present are the ruins of several castles, portions of whose towers still exist, and considerable fragments of an abbey, with a curious castellated tower. According to various statements, a town containing twenty acres, surrounded by fortifications, once existed here, and it is said that the Danes, during their occupancy, established a mint here. The whole effect of the ruins, standing at the extremity of the bay, is most singular and picturesque: indeed this secluded portion of the coast of Wexford deserves far more attention than it has yet received from antiquarian travellers.



MUNESS-CASTLE
VNST
SHETLAND
Scale 32 Ft to 1 Inch.



"It is to know the building which began" "Lauren the hane her was that worthy man" "Zu ha rennedly his aires and of spring prays" "Godeh and not to hual thes for alwayis" "THE ZEIROF GOD" 1598

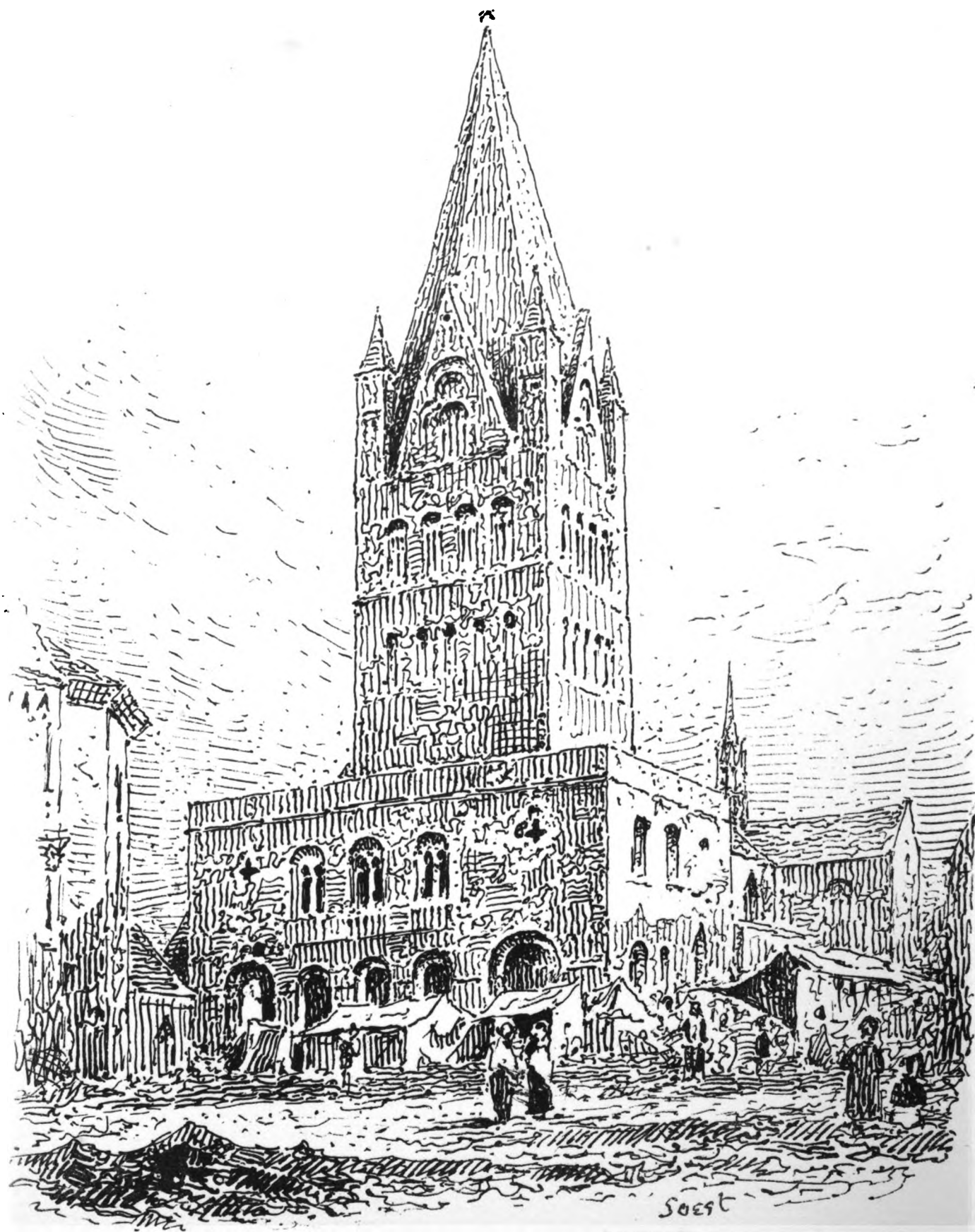
Muness Castle, Island of Aust, Shetland. N.B. (*J. T. Irvine, Esq.*) This is a good specimen of the smaller fortified houses of the 16th century in Scotland. The shot holes are so arranged as to enable those inside completely to sweep a certain distance all around with musket and small cannon. It is the most northern building of any architectural pretensions in Her Majesty's British dominions. The inscription (at the bottom of the plate) taken from a slab over the door gives its history.

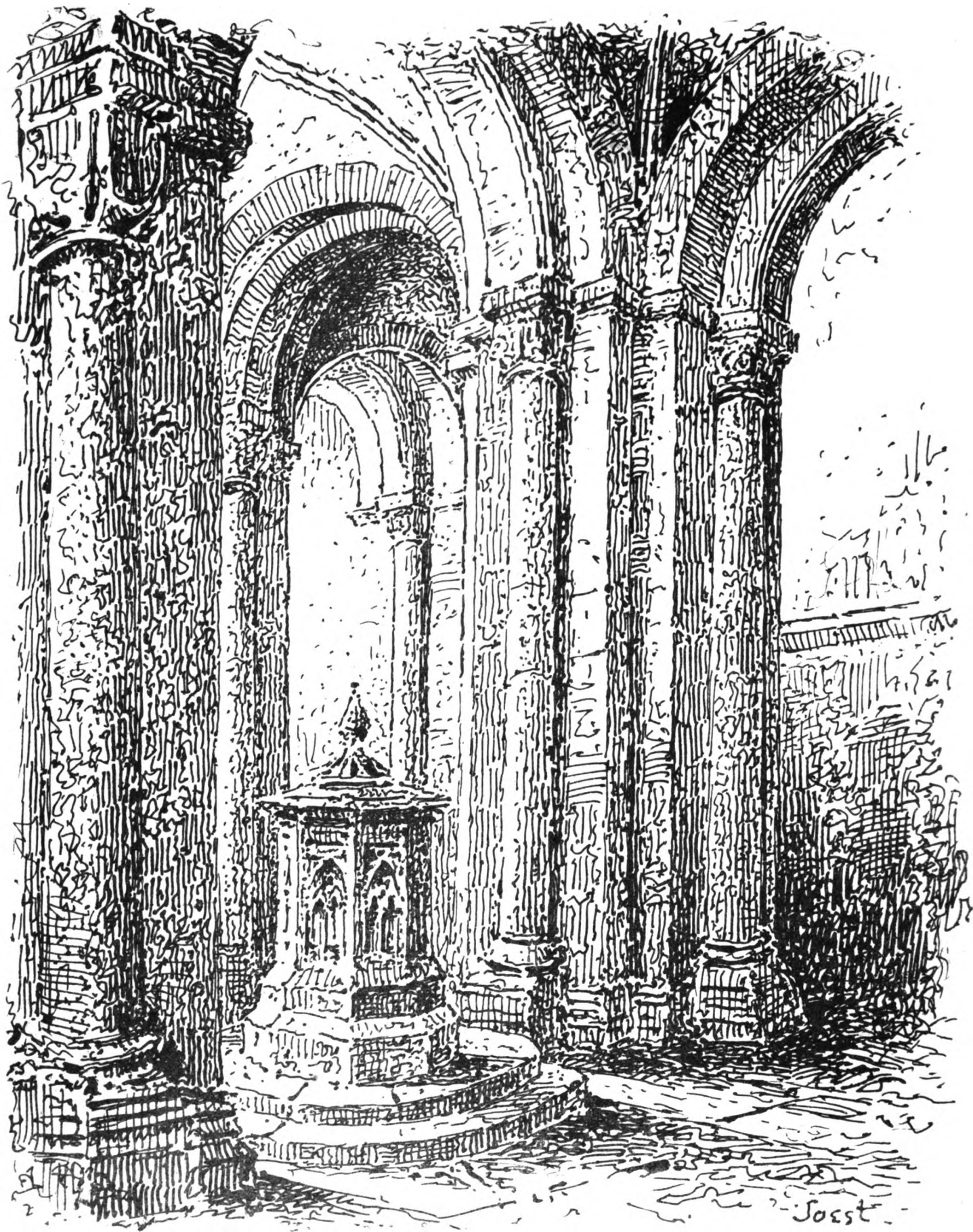
Lawrence Bruce, of the Bruces of Cultamalindzey, in Perthshire, came over to Shetland during the period of the dreary and tyrannical rule of the Stewarts, Earls of Orkney, to whom he was related, and in whose sins of mis-government he seems to have shared, as is evidenced by the "Complayntes of the inhabitants of Tingwall, Quhytness, and Weisdale, given in by Arthur Sinclair, of Aythe contrair Lawrence Bruce, of Cultemalindie Fowde of Zetland, presentlie 1576."

These islands did not come into the full possession of the Crown till so late as 1747.

The walls of Muness Castle, like those of many buildings in Shetland are built with lime on the face only, clay being used for the heart of the wall.

Appendix :
Foreign Sketches.

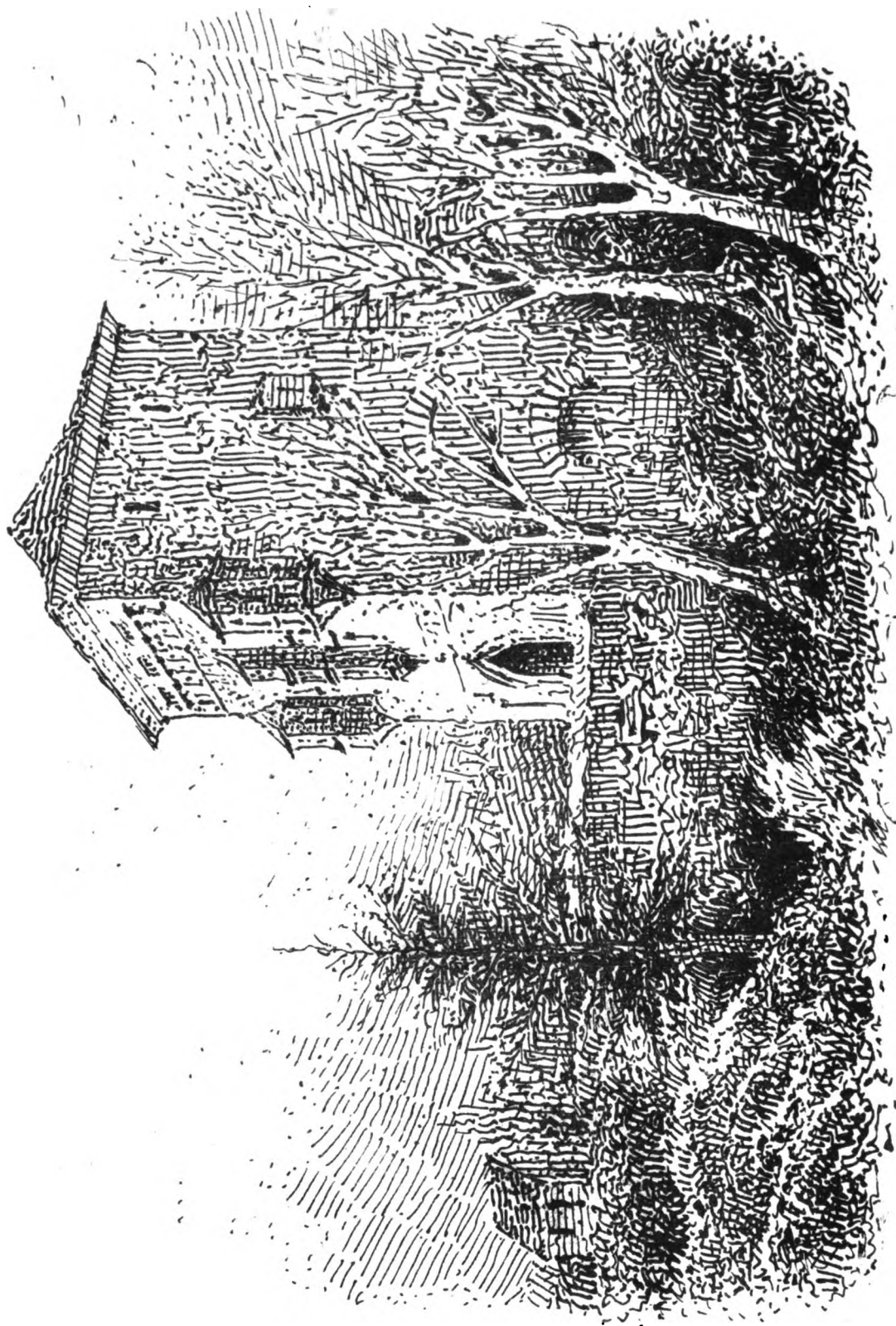




Cathedral at Soest, Westphalia. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*) The two preceding sketches illustrate, one an exterior, the other an interior portion of the fine old Dom-Kirche of Soest. This interesting old town lies on the way from Cologne to Minden and Hanover. It contains several very curious churches besides the cathedral. The latter is Romanesque in style, and dates from the 12th century. The exterior view represents the singular west front, with the huge tower and heavy spire above it. Fergusson in his *Handbook of Architecture*, cites this tower at Soest, together with those of Minden and Paderborn, as illustrating very completely the progress of German Spire-growth. Minden and Paderborn are instances of the earlier, or round gothic period, which, it must be owned, betray considerable clumsiness of design. In Soest the transition to pointed gothic is more complete, though there is still some heaviness. The latter defect may be said to characterize many of the churches of Westphalia, and the Baltic provinces, to a far greater extent than those of Cologne, or the cities to the southward of that town.

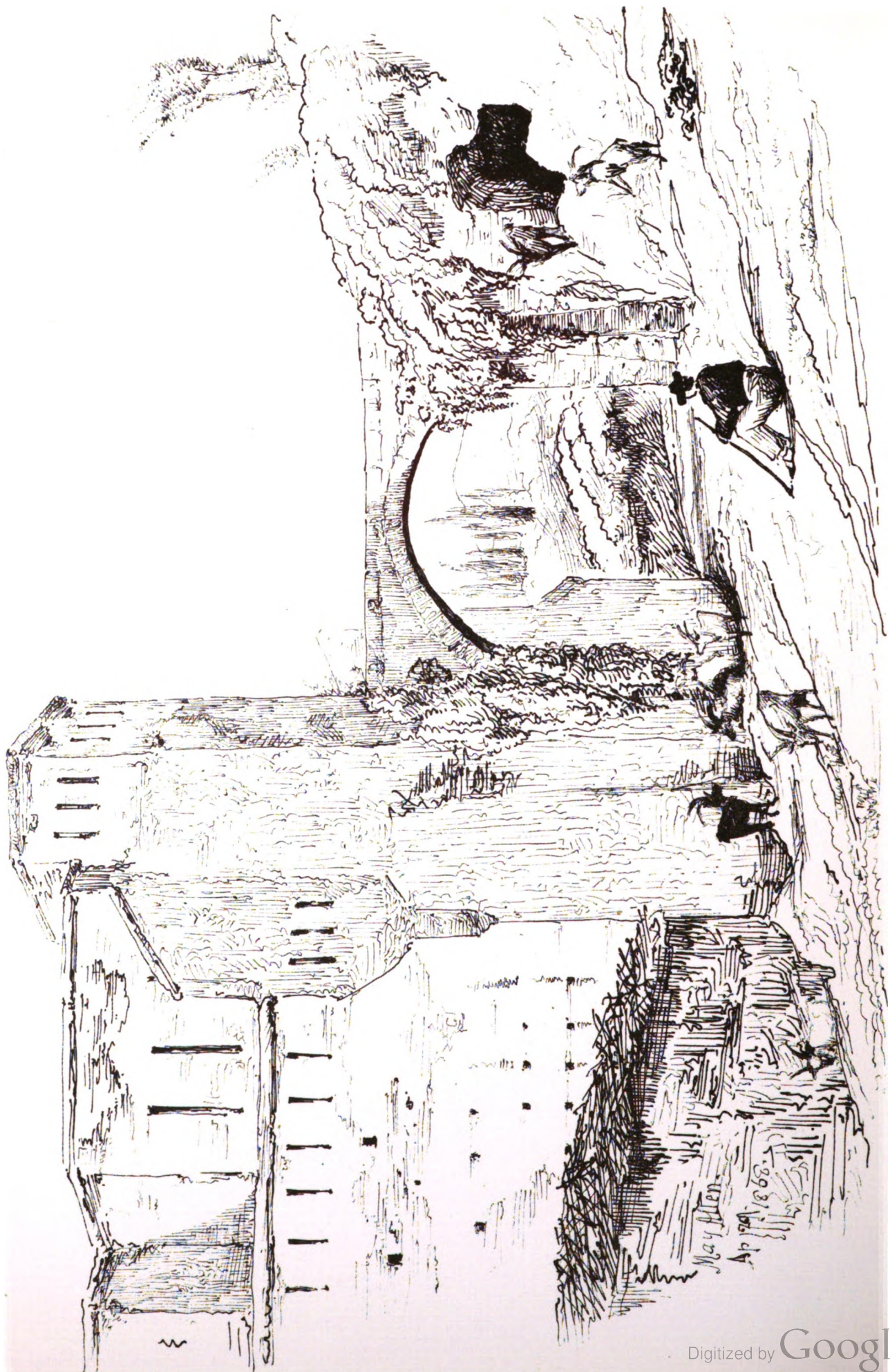
The round arches of the interior of this church are very fine.

Soest has been called the Nüremberg of Westphalia.

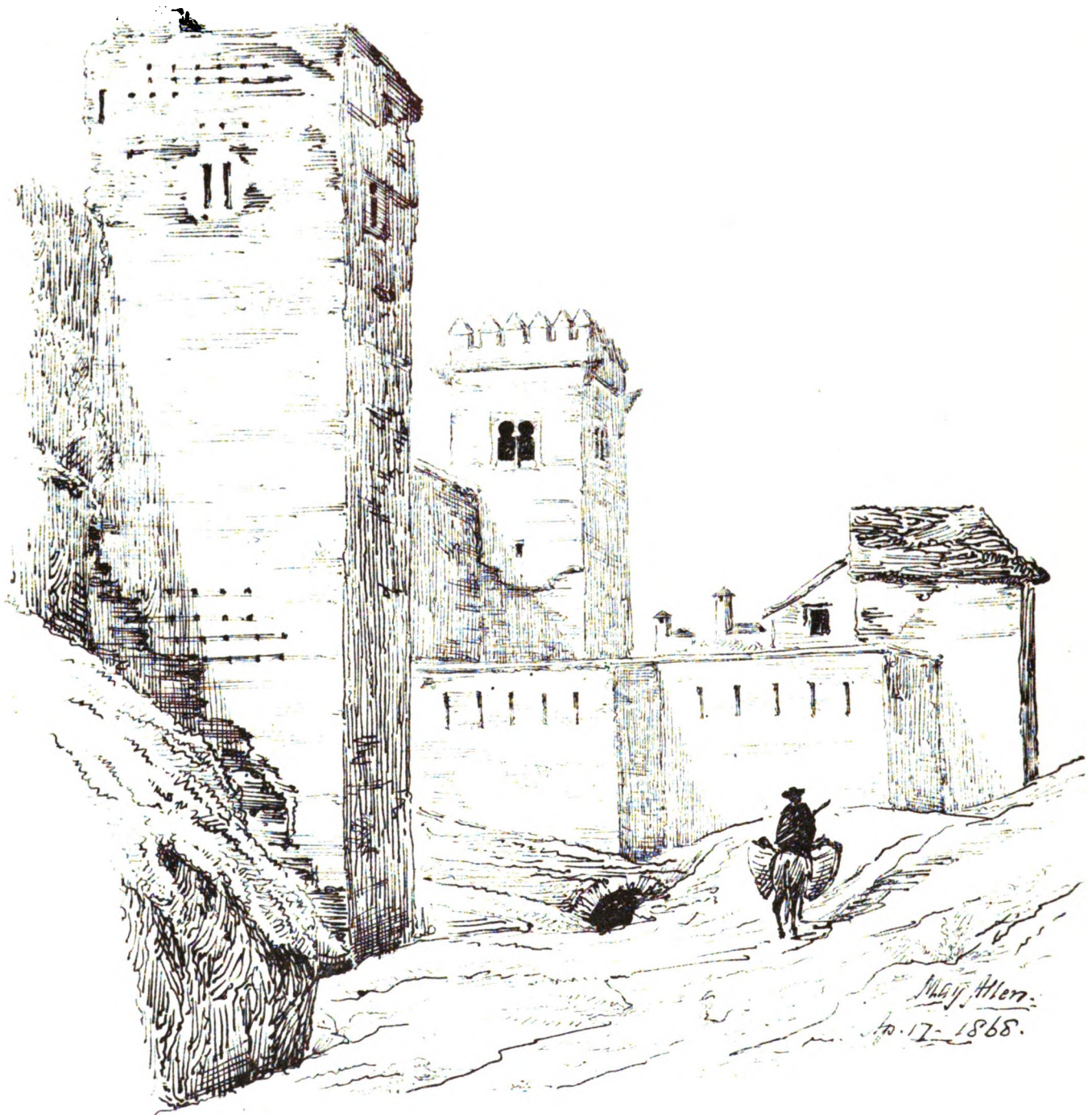


Soest

Gateway at Soest. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This is the principal gateway which leads into this ancient town, once strongly fortified. It must be remembered that, during the middle ages, Soest was a most flourishing and prosperous town, lying on the great commercial highroad from Bruges and Antwerp, across Germany, by Cologne and Brunswick to the Baltic. In the 15th century it withstood a memorable siege from Dietrich, Archbishop of Cologne, an ambitious prelate, who sought to subject all Westphalia to himself. He was, however, compelled to raise the siege and retire from the walls, so bravely were they defended by the citizens, who served the artillery, and by their wives, who wielded pots of boiling pitch, that the besiegers were afraid to storm them.

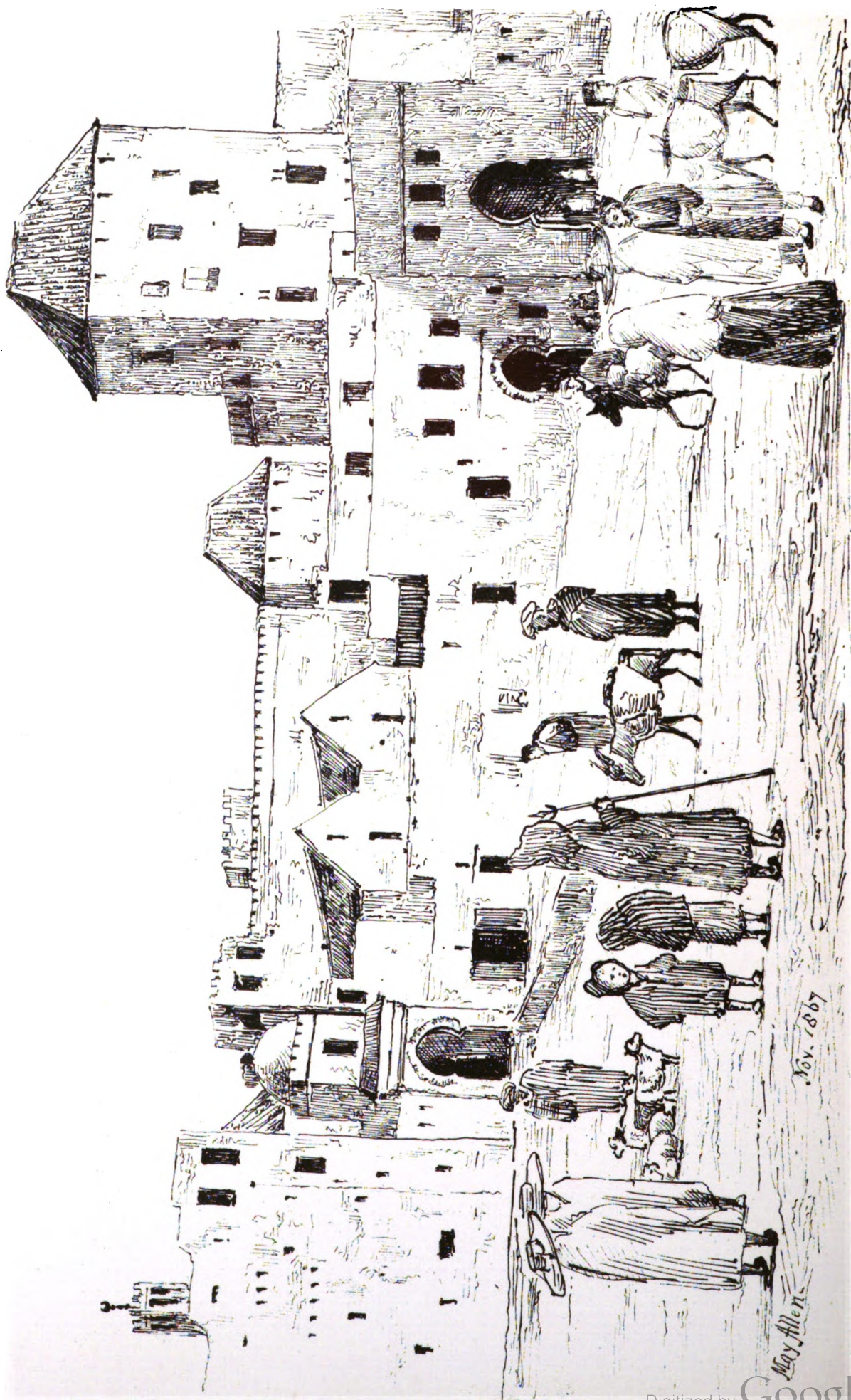


PART OF THE WALLS OF THE ALHAMBRA .



TOWERS AND WALLS OF THE ALHAMBRA .

Part of the Walls of the Alhambra, and Walls and Towers of the Alhambra. (Miss Allen.)
To those who have not visited the Alhambra, the aspect of the exterior is little known. The circuit of the walls is still complete, and many of the massive unbuttressed towers still remain. They are all built of a red ferruginous tapia, a sort of African or Phœnician concrete. The component mixture, stones, mortar, and rubble, are placed moist, in a moveable frame of wood, held together by bolts; it is then rammed down, the bolts withdrawn, and moved onwards or upwards, as the case required. To strengthen them, bars of wood were built in transversely, at regular intervals, and these bars decaying, form the rows of square holes observable in all old Moorish buildings, where the protecting coat of plaster has fallen off. The towers were all originally finished with battlements. Ford, in his *Handbook*, says, "The severe, simple, almost forbidding exterior of the Alhambra, gives no promise of the Aladdin gorgeousness which once shone within, when the opening of a single door admitted the stranger into an almost paradise. In common with other Moorish Alcazares, it is built on the crest of a hill, and of tapia. The picturesque walls and towers which fringe the heights, follow the natural lines of the uneven ground. This fortress-palace, the dwelling of an Oriental, was intended to awe the city below, to keep out heat, enemies foreign and domestic, and to keep in women. The plain aspect was adopted to avert the effects of the evil eye, which scowls on the over-prosperous, and mars their felicity. The interior voluptuousness and splendour was masked like the glittering spar in a coarse pebble."



SOKO OR MARKET-PLACE OF TETUAN.

The Soks or Market-place, Tetuan, Morocco. (*Miss Allen.*) Tetuan, on the African shore of the Mediterranean, is a genuine Barbary city, very white and dirty; in its architecture, for the most part, mean, but often surpassingly graceful; an intricate maze of narrow lanes, with occasional rabbit-hutches for shops, and in the centre a large square "sok," as they call it in Morocco-Arabic, which represents its "grande place," and on which a great deal of noise is transacted during the business hours of the day. This is the market-place of Tetuan, shewn in the sketch.

The large square tower rising to the right, belongs to the governor's residence, to which the two horse-shoe arched gateways give entrance. The roofs of the two square towers are of bright green glazed tiles, which contrast well with the white-washed walls. In the centre of the picture are the two gables, horse-shoe arched doorway, and small white-washed dome of a mosque, dedicated to a Mohammedan saint, of such sanctity that any criminal taking refuge in it, may not be removed, although the government may send and chain him there, and so imprison him. This mosque alone hoists a *red* flag at the hours of prayer, all the others having white ones. Above the neighbouring house is seen the tower of another mosque. The women in the large hats are Moorish, the lower part of their face being covered by a piece of linen drawn tightly across it, so as to shew only the eyes. The woman to the right, with a white shawl over her head and shoulders, is a Jewess; behind her, in a dark gabardine, gay coloured sash, and black skull-cap, is a Jew. The Jews live in a separate quarter of the town. The centre figure with the spear in his hand, and the hood drawn over his head, is a saint, who fortunately was unconscious that the crime of representing him on paper was being committed, both Moors and Jews having an almost equal horror of being drawn.

List of Plates.

FRONTISPIECE

Diocese of Lichfield.

ILAM CHURCH—AS IT WAS.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE, UPPINGTON, SALOP.

ALFRETON CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

Canterbury.

OLD HOUSE, POUNDS BRIDGE, KENT.

HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

LEICESTER GALLERY, KNOLE HOUSE.

Chichester.

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE.

FIENNES MONUMENTS, HURSTMONCEUX.

OLD FAIRLIGHT CHURCH, HASTINGS.

London.

HAMPSTEAD CHURCH.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

HENDON CHURCH (2 plates)

COPT HALL, HENDON.

SOUTH MYMS CHURCH.

Oxford.

S. HELEN'S CHURCH, ABINGDON.

Peterborough.

FONT, TIFFIELD CHURCH.

Worcester.

SEDGEBERROW CHURCH.

Lincoln.

ATTENBOROUGH CHURCH, NOTTS.

PARLIAMENT OAK, EDWINSTOWE.

Norwich.

SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTAL FLINTWORK.

Salisbury.

IBBERTON CHURCH, DORSETSHIRE.

Bath and Wells.

FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS, WINSHAM.

Exeter.

THE TOLMAEN, CORNWALL.

LLANDEWEDNAOK CHURCH.

MABE CHURCH (2 plates).

Chester.

READING DESK, CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Wales.

CROMLECH, CARNARVONSHIRE.

BASINGWERK ABBEY, FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT CASTLE.

OLD HOUSE, CONWAY.

LLANTONY ABBEY.

CROMLECH, S. DAVID'S HEAD.

Ireland.

CLONMINES ABBEY, WEXFORD.

Scotland.

MUNESS CASTLE, SHETLAND.

Foreign Views.

SOEST, WESTPHALIA (3 plates).

WALLS OF THE ALHAMBRA, SPAIN (2 plates).

MARKET-PLACE, TETUAN, MOROCCO.



PRINTED FOR THE ILAM ANASTATIC DRAWING SOCIETY,

BY M. HOON, ASHBOURNE.:

1868.
